The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXVII. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850. No. 4057 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM BOAT EXCURSION,
ON
WHIT MONDAY, 20th MAY, 1850.

THE Members of the Baptist Congregation, Bathurst-street, having engaged the Emu Steamer, for an excursion to MIDDLE HARBOUR, &c., on the above day, invite their friends of other denominations to join with them on that occasion.

Tickets, 5s. each,
To be had of Mr. I. M ILLIDGE, George-street, opposite the Market.

Parties will have to provide their own refreshments.

The surplus funds (if any) will be applied towards liquidating the debt still remaining on the Bathurst-street Church.

N.B.—The Steamer will leave Kellick's Wharf at nine o'clock A.M. precisely. 8801

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

From and after Monday, the 13th instant, and during the time the Thistle is laid up for painting, the following will be the arrangement, viz.—

THE ROSE on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
The MAITLAND on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 8549

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine HELEN, 100 tons register, Eddie, master.

This vessel has only room for a few tons of freight, having the principal part of her cargo engaged.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to

JENCKEN, BARBER, AND CO.,
8680 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR HOBART TOWN,
TO SAIL ON THE 23RD INSTANT,

THE well-known packet Brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is now at the Queen's Wharf, discharging, and will be ready to receive cargo on Monday morning, and will positively sail as above. She has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Beds and bed linen found by the ship. There is a separate cabin for ladies. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
8928 Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.
(HOURLY EXPECTED)

THE fine new packet Brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 170 tons, James Stanes, Commander; having a large portion of her cargo on board, she will have despatch. For freight or passage early application is necessary to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
8929 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,
TO FOLLOW THE EMMA,

THE fine A 1 barque SARAH SCOTT, 382 tons register, Thomas Spedding, commander, is under charter to sail on or before the 20th instant.

For freight only apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

This vessel, loading at Campbell's Wharf, takes all freight shut out of the Emma. 8391
May 10.

PACKET EMMA, FOR AUCKLAND.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THIS vessel clears at the Customs this day. All Customs' Entries must be passed by 11 o'clock.

For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at Willis' (Bon Accord) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

*** *The Sarah Scott, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will take all freight shut out of this vessel.*

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8896

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE well-known regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, Thomas Tinley, master, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to

8825 M. E. MURNIN.

FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA AUCKLAND,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first class ship SARAH SCOTT, 380 tons, Thomas Spidding, Commander, will leave on the 19th instant. For cabin passage only apply to

L. AND S. SPYER,
8398 Lower George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE fine teak-built brig REGIA, R. Johnson, master, burthen 180 tons, will have quick despatch. For freight and cabin passengers only, apply to the master, on board; to Mr. JOHN RICH, Miller's Point Wharf; or, to

THACKER AND CO.,
541, George-street.

Note.—Goods for this vessel will be received and taken charge of at the above Wharf. 8141

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
TO SAIL WITH DESPATCH,

THE first-class teak ship BRÆMAR, 400 tons, J. Tetherington, commander, has room for about 30 tons of light freight only, for which immediate application is necessary, to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, May 10. 8388

TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS OF HORSES.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
WILL SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH JUNE.

THE well-known A1 Ship SAMUEL BODDINGTON, 669 tons per register, J. W. Hurst, Commander, *the greater part of her cargo being already engaged* will be despatched as above.

For freight early application is necessary, or passage, having most comfortable accommodation, apply to Captain Hurst, on board, at Ebsworth's Wharf, Miller's Point, or to

J. B. AND G. WERE,
Jamison-street.

N.B.—For despatch, Horses by this vessel will now be taken at reduced freight. 8836

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR INDIA,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE splendid first-class ship BANGALORE, William Morgan (late of the Angelina), commander. This vessel is daily expected from Moreton Bay, when she will be immediately fitted for the above voyage, and sail in all June.

For freight or passage (the accommodations are superior) apply to

R. TOWNS.
May 11. 8578

FOR CALCUTTA,
VIA MADRAS.

THE newly coppered, A 1, teak ship MARION, 904 tons register, Chas. Wm. M. S. M'Kerlie, H.E.I.C.S., Commander, under charter to sail 26th May.

This vessel presents an excellent opportunity for passengers by the overland route, as she will reach Madras in time for the steamer leaving Calcutta on the 8th July.

Apply to
7880 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

IN LIEU OF THE STATESMAN.

THE splendid Ship SIMLAH, A1, 500 tons. The greater part of this vessel's cargo being already engaged, she will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

R. TOWNS,
Towns' Wharf; to
F. EBSWORTH; or,
J. B. METCALFE.

May 13.
N.B.—A quantity of Thames shingle ballast can be had by applying immediately alongside the vessel. 8545

FOR LONDON,
(UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON THE 10TH JUNE.)

THE A1 fast-sailing iron Ship JOHN BRIGHT, 300 tons, W. J. Henderson, commander.

The object being to give this vessel every possible despatch, it is intimated to shippers of wool and tallow that *she will sail on the day appointed, full or not full.* Her extraordinary sailing qualities render her a desirable conveyance for parties who are desirous of having their produce to a market without delay.

The greater part of the cargo for this vessel is already engaged, and ready for shipment. She will be ready to receive freight on Saturday morning.

She has superior accommodations for passengers. Early application is necessary, on board, off the Circular Wharf; to

DONALDSON AND CO.,
Pitt-street; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
8927 Queen-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP JOHN KNOX, 1195 tons, Richard Davidson, commander, will have immediate despatch, the greatest portion of her cargo being already engaged. Her cabin accommodations are very superior, and worthy the attention of parties proceeding to England.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; to

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street;
or to
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.,
King-street,
8012 Agents.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine A1 Barque AJAX, 535 tons, —— Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail about 26th June. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS, at about two-thirds of the usual rates.

For freight or passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE; or,
8833 M. E. MURNIN.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class teak-built ship ASIA, 648 tons, John Roskell, commander, having a large portion of her dead weight engaged, will have punctual despatch early in June.

Has superior accommodations, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

WILLIAM HINDSON; or to
8294 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine Barque CORNWALL, 572 tons, James Couch, commander, has only room for 250 bales wool, and superior accommodations for a few STEERAGE PASSENGERS. Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to

J. B. METCALFE; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
May 13. 8542

FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE new fast-sailing barque ORIENTAL, A1 for 13 years, 500 tons, Thomas Grieves, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 1st June. Can comfortably accommodate a few steerage passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
8713 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR CHARTER,

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque LABUAN, 547 tons register, Walter Scott, Commander. This fine vessel, from her lofty 'tween decks, and being well ventilated with 13 scuttles on a side, is well adapted for conveying horses. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8712 700, George-street.

SCHOONER WANTED TO CHARTER.

REQUIRED, *immediately*, a fast-sailing schooner of 60 to 75 tons register.

W. NIMMO AND CO.,
8881 7, Jamison-street.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE undersigned are purchasers of private Bills on England, in complete sets.

THACKER AND CO.,
8699 541, George-street.

GRAND FETE
AT THE
SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL,
BOTANY BAY,
IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,
FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1850.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS:
PLEASURE TRIP TO BOTANY BAY, PER STEAMER WILLIAM THE FOURTH!!!
ASCENT OF A MAGNIFICENT BALLOON!!!
DESCENT OF THE PARACHUTE!!!
ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS' MOST ADMIRED PERFORMANCE!!!
VARIED PERFORMANCE OF A WELL SELECTED BAND!!!
SUMPTUOUS LUNCHEONS, &C., &C.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER respectfully announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have expended much time, thought, and money, in securing for the gratification of the visitors on the occasion, a greater amount of novel amusement, and more varied entertainment than has ever been offered to the Australian public, and confidently rely upon a continuance of the same patronage which has been hitherto so liberally awarded to their efforts to cater for the public amusement.

The steam-ship
WILLIAM THE FOURTH,
has been chartered for the conveyance of parties who prefer proceeding to the scene of festivity by water, and will start from Kellick's Wharf precisely at Nine o'clock A.M. It is expected she will arrive at the Jetty opposite the Hotel at Twelve o'clock, and start on her return precisely at Six o'clock P.M.

Tickets for the trip per Steamer (there and back), Five Shillings each, may be obtained of—
Messrs. W. and F. Ford, stationers, George-street
Mr. Sparkes, Royal Hotel
Mr. Grocott, Music Saloon
Mr. Chapman, Marine Hotel
Mr. Aldis, tobacconist, George-street
Mr. Entwisle, Entwisle's Hotel
Mr. Moffitt, stationer, Pitt-street
Mr. Goudie, confectioner, Pitt-street
Mr. Samuel, Liverpool Arms, Pitt-street
Mr. Mountcastle, hatter, Market-street
And of Councillor Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street

A MAGNIFICENT AIR BALLOON!!!
Which is now in preparation under the direction of a gentleman practically acquainted with the proper mode of constructing it, will ascend from the Gardens at half-past Twelve o'clock, from which

A PARACHUTE,
with living Aeronauts, will descend, and as this will be the boldest attempt of its kind ever yet made in the colony, it is earnestly hoped that all parties intending to honor the Gardens on this occasion will be in time for

THE SPECTACLE.

A suitable stage and canopy, *a la Vauxhall*, will be erected in the Kangaroo Keep, on which

BLYTHE WATERLAND'S ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS
will at intervals during the day perform selections of their choicest Melodies.

The Charge for admission to the GARDENS during the performance of the SERENADERS, the inflation and starting of the BALLOON, &c., will be Two Shillings.

AN ORCHESTRA
will be erected on the Lawn, for the Band, composed of all the available talent in Sydney.

THE LUNCHEON
will consist of every delicacy the season affords, laid in a tastefully decorated PAVILION, which will be thrown open at One o'clock, and the tables supplied during the remainder of the day, the charge for admission to which will be Two Shillings and Sixpence.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER distinctly assure the public, that everything procured from the Bar, on this, as on ordinary occasions, will be the best the market can supply; and finally, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to render the day one of unqualified enjoyment.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. 8931

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

THE Parishioners are requested to take notice, that the hours at which Divine Service will be celebrated at Trinity Church, on and after Sunday, the 19th instant, will be as follows:—
Morning Prayer, (full service) at 11 A.M.
Afternoon Service, (Evening Prayer and Baptism) at 3 30 P.M.
Evening Prayer, (full service) at 7 P.M.
Vestry, May 18. 8953

NEW CHAPEL.

THE OPENING of Ebenezer Chapel, Riley-street, South Head Road, will take place on Lord's Day, May 19, when three Sermons will be preached on the occasion. That in the forenoon by the Rev. Samuel Humphreys; in the afternoon, by the Rev. Alexander Salmon: in the evening, by the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld; when collections will be made to liquidate the small debt remaining on the Chapel. Services to commence at 11 o'clock A.M., 3 P.M., and half-past 6 in the evening. 8751

TEA MEETING,
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
REDFERN.

THE third Annual Tea Meeting, commemorative of the Rev J. Beazley's arrival in Sydney, will be held on Wednesday Evening, 22nd instant, at half-past six o'clock. Tickets 1s. each, may be obtained of Mr. Gravely, Pitt-street; Mr. Fletcher, George-street; Mr. Orr, Parramatta-street; and of Mr. Charles Symonds, Redfern.
Sydney, May 17. 8948

REMOVAL.

MR. J. S. NORRIE, begs to notify that he has removed to the house adjoining the Independent Chapel—a few doors from his late residence, nearer Park-street. 8739

"BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

THIS delightful Ballad, as sung by MISS SARA FLOWER, may be had at
GROCOTT'S Music Saloon.
Also,
On Monday next Henry Russell's celebrated Song,
"THE OLD ARM CHAIR." 8932

COMMANDERS of Vessels furnished with—
Cognac brandy, first quality, in quarter-casks of 23 gallons each, ex Penyard Park
Case brandy, gin, Old Tom
Wines of all kinds, in wood and bottle
Rum, in handy packages
Export tobacco—Cavendish and Negrohead
All at one hour's notice.
E. H. POLLARD,
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place,
May 17. 8908

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the STOCKTON TWEEDS, have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE *on liberal terms.*
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
10256 Pitt-street.

TO UNITARIANS.—A few persons of this persuasion, feeling the great want of a place of worship in which they could honour God according to their consciences, are anxious to meet and co-operate with brethren of similar views, that they might, by mutual aid and counsel, make a beginning in carrying out so desirable an object.

For this purpose communications are solicited from Unitarians who reside in Sydney, or are scattered throughout the colony, with such suggestions as their wishes or experience may dictate; and as this step is but preliminary, those who feel interested in advancing the great truth of the Strict Unity of God, will please for the present address "Alpha," *Herald* Office. 8889

AUSTRALIAN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, GLEBE.

CONDUCTED by Mr. George Smith Davidson, son of a clergyman, and many years writing master at the Sydney College: begs leave to return his sincere thanks to those parents who have kindly entrusted their children under his care for the last four years; he trusts that by strict attention to business, and mild treatment, to merit their future patronage. 8879

JUST PUBLISHED, the first number of a new Weekly Paper, entitled "THE SYDNEY NEWS." It contains Leading Articles—Ourselves—Our Advent of Freedom—Alarming Riot—Extraordinary Scandal Case—Australian Reminiscences—Punch—Shipping and Domestic Intelligence—Court of Requests Slander Case—Police Office—Insolvency Business; together with a variety of British, Foreign, and Colonial News.

N.B.—Price three-pence each number; or three shillings and three-pence per quarter.

Printed and published at 76 and 78, York-street, opposite the Centenary Chapel. 8955

ILLUMINATIONS.

PERSONS desirous of being supplied by this Company with Illumination Devices, for the evening of Her Majesty's Birthday, are requested to apply to the engineer not later than Tuesday next, the 21st instant.
Gas Company's Office, May 17. 8891

JNO. GIBLETT, Tanner, Currier, and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Merchants, Captains, and Country Stores supplied at wholesale prices. 7707

BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.
GLEBE HOUSE,
GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
PARRAMATTA-STREET.

THE undersigned being about to leave the colony, will treat with any one desirous of entering a good and improving business for the STOCK-IN-TRADE—(which is entirely new and well selected) of the above establishment.

The purchaser can take the whole at a valuation (including a small stock of wines, spirits, and bottled ales and porter) or make a selection.

The expenses of the concern may, with economy, be made extremely small; the shop has been newly fitted, cleaned, and painted, and will require no outlay from the incoming tenant (the fixtures being the property of the landlord) and with moderate care and attention a good and respectable connexion may be kept to the house.

The books of the present proprietor can be inspected, and all further particulars ascertained by application on the premises.
GEORGE FLOWER.
May 17. 8878

AT THE
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE ROYAL HOTEL,

SUPERINTENDENTS, Clerks, Overseers, Storekeepers, Tutors, Mechanics, Farm and Domestic Servants, (both male and female, married as well as single). Governesses, Housekeepers, Needlewomen, and every other description of Labour imaginable, can be readily obtained either for town or country.

WANTED, a Shipwright, a Cabinetmaker, a Blacksmith, a number of Strong Lads, a Labourer and his Wife, and various male and female servants.
H. F. BRIMMER.
☞ *Office open from 9 till 5.* 89 5

SPLENDID Drop Brooches, with amethyst, topaz, aqua marine, &c.
Pebble brooches, of the newest fashion
Fine cameo brooches
(All set in fine gold.)
Also,
Ladies' signet rings
Ladies' diamond, pearl, and turquoise rings
With every other article of jewellery, in great variety, at
BRUSH AND M'DONNELL'S,
8890 488, George-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
2 Casks of the VICTORIA TALLOW LAMP, shades, &c., &c., complete (the best lamp introduced for the colony)
1 Case RICH GAS CHANDELIERS two and three lights
1 Ditto Rich 8, 10, 12, and 15 light CHANDELIERS, rich cut glass enamelled lustres, &c., &c., &c.
1 Ditto lustres, Cornucopias, bronzed inkstands, &c.
12 Casks rich cut assorted GLASS, in wines, tumblers, decanters, clarets, &c.

Messrs. ELKINGTON AND CO.'S celebrated ELECTRO PLATE, consisting of TEA SERVICES complete, cruet frames, CORNER DISHES AND COVERS, waiters,
Table, dessert, and teaspoons
Table and dessert forks
COMMUNION SERVICES, &c.
The above are patronised by the QUEEN AND NOBILITY, being *equal to silver in appearance* and durability, &c., &c.
ACTON SILLITOE,
164, King-street.
May 17. 8904

SUPERIOR WINES.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Fine St. Julien claret in 3 dozen cases
Ditto sparkling champagne ditto
Ditto ditto amber ditto ditto
Ditto Hockheim ditto
Ditto Geizenheim hock ditto
Ditto Marcobrunner hock ditto
Ditto Muscatel Moselle ditto
Ditto Red Burgundy ditto
Ditto Sauterne ditto
Superior sherry, pale and gold, in quarter-casks
Ditto old port ditto
Ditto Edinburgh ale in 3 dozen cases
Ditto Mouat champagne ale ditto
ACTON SILLITOE,
164, King-street.
May 17. 8905

BUTTER. REDUCTION IN BUTTER.

CAMDEN ROLL BUTTER, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Raby Roll Butter, 1s. 9d. per lb.
Wollongong Fresh Butter, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Wollongong Salt Butter, 1s. (one shilling), to 1s. 2d. per lb.
Observe—At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

3 Tons prime Bathurst Cheese, a superior lot, well adapted for exportation
1 Ton Rankin's Cheese; and
30 Cases English Cheshire Cheese. 8540

It is one of the many delights of Life,
To buy the best dress at a very low price;
And ALL *have experienced this pleasure of late,*
Who have purchased the Bargains of JOHNSON AND WEIGHT!

MOST IMPORTANT SALE
OF
DRAPERY, &c.
MUST BE CLEARED OUT BY THE 21ST MAY.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to remind the public that they are REALLY SELLING OFF the whole of their Stock, at and UNDER COST PRICE, and in soliciting a call, beg to assure them that they have THIS WEEK some surprising bargains to offer, in Tweed, silk and satin mantles and paletots, Welsh and Lancashire flannels, blankets, counterpanes and rugs, sheeting, grey and white calicos, toilet covers, lawn handkerchiefs, white Scotch twill and serge shirts, slops, &c., &c., &c.
Cobden House,
277 and 279, Pitt-street.
Those who for Bargains would not be late,
Should GO THIS DAY *to* JOHNSON AND WEIGHT.

ON VIEW, THIS DAY,
THIRTY CARTOONS
WARRANTED REAL FRENCH MADE
VISITES, MANTILLAS, AND PALETOTS,
EX LABUAN.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY most respectfully invite Ladies to inspect their *New Winter Cloaks, Visites,* &c., in all the new Foreign Fabrics and Designs, surpassing in elegance and beauty all previous importations.
George-street,
8858 Opposite Post Office.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
EX LABUAN.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at Z. T. WILCOX'S, 216, Pitt-street, a large and superior assortment of—
Ladies' black and white satin shoes
Ladies' black, white, and bronze kid shoes
Ladies' patent leather shoes
Ladies' lasting, channel, plain and opera soles
Ladies' cloth and cashmere boots
Also,
Girls' and children's cloth and cashmere boots, and
Girls' and children's patent leather and strong shoes 8866

ELEGANT JEWELLERY.

AN excellent assortment of Jewellery, consisting of very fine and fashionable gold brooches, diamond, pearl, turquoise, and other rings; lockets, ear-rings, gold and silver pencil cases; silver tortoiseshell, steel and German metal spectacles, direct from the manufacturer; a very beautiful selection of studs, and a nice assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches and chains, from the best makers in London and Paris.
Also,
EYE GLASSES, a varied stock, gold, silver, or tortoiseshell.
M. BIRNSTINGL,
8942 George-street.

PLATED WARE.

TEA and COFFEE SERVICE.
Corner dishes with covers, having warmers for hot water
Cruet frames very superior
Waiters—silver-edged, with silver shields for engraving
Snuffers and trays
Candlesticks, table and chamber
Candlesticks, branching with three lights
Decanter stands
Baskets for cake or bread
Tea urns
Butter coolers
Sets of large candlesticks with glass shades
COMMUNION SERVICES
A very superior and large assortment of Sheffield Britannia-metal Tea and Coffee Pots, new and elegant patterns
M. BIRNSTINGL,
8941 George-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER

ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the
STOCKTON TWEEDS.
ROBERT FISHER,
10255 Stockton Factory.

TOY AND FANCY BAZAAR,
285, BRICKFIELD-HILL.

THOMAS LUSTY, in returning thanks for the liberal amount of support extended to him during the time he has been in business as above, begs to invite an inspection of his present stock of toys and fancy commodities, which has recently received considerable additions, consisting of—
Fancy baskets
Rocking horses, cricket bats, and a great variety of instructive children's toys
Pen, pocket, and table knives, and an assortment of fine cutlery
Purses, beads, purse furniture, gilt brooches, and a general selection of fancy wares.
Also,
BEST LONDON MADE FIREWORKS,
Comprising rockets, Roman candles, Italian streamers, flower-pots, serpents, wheels, crackers, &c.
THOMAS LUSTY,
Fancy Bazaar,
285, Brickfield-hill.
Nearly opposite Wright's Brewery. 8888

WINTER EVENINGS' AMUSEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of ivory, bone, and wood chessmen; chess tables and boards; backgammon, cribbage, roulette, and fox-and-geese boards; games of the mill; teetotum games, comprising the travellers of Europe, ditto of England and Wales an eccentric visit to the Chinese empire, and the Funnyshire fox chase; gold and plain back playing cards and counters; dice and cups; dominoes and puzzles; drawing boxes; an apparatus to stereometry; knitting, netting, and crotchet needles, books, and fitted reticules; embroidery frames; magic lanterns and toy theatres; Noah's arks; building bricks and dissected maps and puzzles: superior French accordeons, flutes, flageolets, and violin strings.
Also,
One case of good English fireworks, at
J. F. READ'S,
Fancy Bazaar,
8899 151, Elizabeth-street.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
FORTY-FIVE (45) CARTOONS SUPERBLY ELEGANT BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
EX LABUAN.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have the honour to inform Ladies that their New Ball and Evening Dresses are landed, and will be ready for inspection this (Saturday) morning.
George-street,
8949 Opposite Post Office.

THE NEW TEA.

THE quality is excellent, and flavour delicious—a mixture of several teas, some of which are the finest ever imported here. Ask for Campbell's Mixture, at the new depôt for tea and coffee,
487, George-street,
Opposite the Barrack Gate.
Not genuine unless sealed and stamped *Campbell's Mixture.*
PRICE 1s. *per lb.*
N.B.—The lamp and golden coffee pot will prevent mistake. 8934

NEW WINTER DRAPERY,
AT
SYDNEY HOUSE,
269, PITT-STREET.

J. T. WOODS, with great pleasure invites the attention of his numerous friends and the public, to his new and well selected stock of Winter Goods, all of which are now open and ready for inspection:—
4-4 Fine silk striped alpacas, 1s. 2½d. per yard, well worth 2s.
Good black and coloured Coburg cloths, at 10½d.
A splendid lot of Parramatta cloths, at 1s. 11½d., never sold under 2s. 9d.
3-4 Gala plaids, 9½d. per yard, usual price 1s. 3d.
4-4 Ditto ditto, commencing at 11½d. per yard
6-4 Ditto ditto, very fine, 2s. 4½d., common price, 3s. 6d.
500 Pieces rich dark prints, 3s. 4½d. per dress, warranted fast colours
A beautiful lot of tweed mantles and paletots, fashionable shapes, at 12s. 6d., usual price, 20s.
A splendid lot of Paisley shawls at 15s., would be cheap at 25s.
Rich dark cashmere shawls, commencing at 3s. 6d.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Witney blankets, exceedingly cheap
Welch and Lancashire flannels, all wool, commencing at 8½d. per yard
Together with his usual well selected stock of ready made clothing, Scotch twill, regatta, blue serge, and striped shirts, moleskin and doeskin trousers, Silver's superior white shirts, &c., &c 8957

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

PREMISES ENLARGED.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
278, PITT-STREET.

W. J. DYER begs to intimate to the public, that in consequence of the increase of his business he has enlarged the shop, for the convenience of exhibiting MORE GOODS, and the accommodation of his customers. In announcing this alteration he desires to impress upon the minds of all purchasers, that the stock has been considerably augmented, but that he has no *Old Shopkeepers* to offer—all his goods are fresh and from recent arrivals; the qualities are warranted at the prices, and he therefore challenges a comparison with any other house in the trade, confident that he can sustain the character of the establishment as *the Mart for goods of the best quality*, at the lowest prices possible.

It is the desire of the proprietor to avoid, as much as possible, the appearance of puffing in any shape; but it will be readily conceived by all persons of experience, that in the present age some notoriety is necessary to establish a connexion in places where much competition prevails, especially when the pretensions set forth are founded in truth.

The following questions are submitted as appropriate to these remarks, to each of which is attached a correct answer for the guidance of parties not made cognizant of the facts by trial, viz.:—

Where are the most magnificent Shawls to be obtained? At Liverpool House.

Where can Cheap and Elegant Dresses be purchased? At Liverpool House.

Where can Ladies make sure of seeing Visites, Mantles, and Paletots, the most distingué? At Liverpool House.

Where can you obtain Black Satinettes and Silks cheap? At Liverpool House.

Where are Plaids in choice variety? At Liverpool House.

If you want Coburgs or Orleans go to Liverpool House.

Where shall you buy Gloves for the ball? Ladies and gentlemen may select from one of the best assortments of French Kid Gloves at Liverpool House.

Do you need Hosiery, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Longcloths, Counterpanes? You may buy them on the most reasonable terms at Liverpool House.

White Shirts of all sizes, and many other articles too numerous to advertise, may be procured cheap from
W. J. DYER,
Liverpool House,
278, Pitt-street.
Sydney, May 18. 8958

HOPS.

TURNBULL'S new Norfolk Hops, the growth of the season 1850, and very superior quality, ex Neptune, from Hobart Town, on sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS.
Church Hill
May 13. 8620

ALLSOPP'S ALE,
1849 BREWING.

A PARCEL of the above, just landed ex the Dudbrook, and for sale at the stores of the undersigned.
8085 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

SANDEMAN'S PORT.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE Diamond.
Ex Daniel Grant, and North Esk, in wood and bottle.
On sale by
8750 BROWN AND CO.

LARGE DEPOT OF
GERMAN MATCHES.

MUCH superior and cheaper than the Colonial. Enquire of
A. BLAU,
AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S,
474, George-street.
May 13. 8746

MANILA ROPE.

A FEW Tons of Manila Rope, well assorted, from ¾ to 6 inches,
On sale at
T. WOOLLEY'S,
8815 Iron Yard, King-street.

OATS, OATS, OATS.

JUST LANDED, a very superior lot of White Van Diemen's Land Oats.
Also, on sale,
Old and new maize
Cape and English barley
Lucerne and oaten hay
Crushed maize, bran, flour, potatoes, pumpkins, pearl barley, oatmeal, peas, &c., in any quantity.
At
ROBERT GUY'S
Noted Cheap Stores,
8887 217, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Bottled Beer, ex Labuan, just landed
Whitbread's porter, ex Katherine Stewart Forbes
Martell's brandy
A. P. SOUTHEY,
8882 Charlotte-place.

BREWERS' ISINGLASS.

ON SALE, Finest Book Isinglass. Also, Fine Cut Isinglass, in one pound tins.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
8911 450, George-street.

POTATOES. POTATOES.

BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.
EX EMMA, FROM HOBART TOWN.

THE only genuine lot of the above potatoes, on sale at the shop of the undersigned, by the ton or cwt.
JOHN PARKER,
Grocer,
8914 257, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SCARCITY OF COFFEE.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO., of the Steam Coffee Warehouse, 418, George-street, beg respectfully to intimate to their numerous patrons that although the stock of *really good* COFFEE in the market is very low, that they are happy to inform their kind friends that they have yet a considerable quantity of the finest berry ever imported, so that they need not be at all apprehensive of being deprived of their favourite beverage, to which they have been accustomed for so many years.

E. C. and Co. particularly request the public to examine the WRAPPERS when they get their Coffee, as there have been so many stratagems and petty subterfuges resorted to by unprincipled competitors for the paltry consideration of vending a few additional pounds of their spurious article, which it is now well known will not stand a single comparison. 8945

HAMS.

YORK HAMS
Superior bacon
Ox tongues, spiced and in pickle
Dried ox tongues
Smoked Labrador salmon
Red herrings, in tins
Pickled salmon, in tierces.
For sale at
A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,
8937 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FINE Hysonskin Tea, in chests and halves, ex Regia
Fine Congou, ditto, ditto
Fine Hyson, in quarter-boxes, adapted for shipping and family use
Souchong, in half and quarter chests
Fine Gunpowder tea, in quarter-chests and packets
Superior mixed tea, at one shilling *per pound,* superior to Howqua's, Hooker's, or any other mixture in the colony
Also superior black or green tea, at *one shilling* per lb.
AT A. DAVY'S,
CITY TEA MART,
Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,
8936 Opposite the Bank of *Australasia.*

JUST LANDED

12 CASES MUSCATEL RAISINS in layers
TURKEY FIGS, in drums, in excellent order, having been packed to order in cases lined with tin
Jordan almonds, in cases
Valencia ditto, ditto
Soft shell almonds, in bales
Barcelona nuts, in bags
New walnuts, ditto
Bananas, (Tahitian)
French prunes
Batty's bottled fruits, assorted
For Sale
At A. DAVY'S
City Tea Mart,
Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,
8939 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

JUST RECEIVED,
TAYLOR BROTHERS'S CELEBRATED DIETETIC SOLUBLE
COCOA.

THE above article does not require boiling, and combines in an eminent degree the flavour, purity, and nutritious property of the nut, and does not pall upon the appetite, and agrees with the most delicate digestive organs, is soothing and agreeable to the nervous system, and proves at the same time invigorating and refreshing
12 CASES TAYLOR'S DIETETIC COCOA,
in ½lb. and ¼lb. packets.
Observe—To be had only
AT A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
Pagoda Lamp, 550, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
Also,—
Fry's Chocolate Paste, in canisters
Ditto Chocolate Paste, in packets
Ditto Cocoa, in packets
Ditto Moor's concentrated *Milk.* 8938

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

AS the Price of Coffee will probably rise from one to two shillings per pound in the course of a month or two, the colonists are strongly recommended to substitute S. Peek and Co.'s Flake Chocolate, which is equally nutritious and agreeable as a winter beverage.

The undersigned having imported from London SAVAGE'S STEAM VERTICAL MILL for flaking chocolate are now prepared to supply settlers and families with flake chocolate, in tins of 6, 10, and 24 lbs. each, at *one shilling per pound.* The quality is admitted to be very superior to European cocoa or chocolate, being unadulterated and manufactured solely from the finest Grenada Cocoa Nut, imported expressly to order with the machinery.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
8832 Importers and Dealers.

CANDLE COTTON.

A FEW bales of Coarse and Fine Candle Cotton, in small balls, just landed, and now on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.
T. WOOLLEY,
8770 George and King streets, Sydney.

JUST arrived ex Labuan and Katherine S. Forbes, and for sale at the stores of the undersigned,
20 Hogsheads W. I. Rum
20 Ditto Martell's Brandy
400 Cases Gin, Dunbar's and Key Brand
400 Dozen Dunbar's and Byass's Ale and Stout
50 Hogsheads Taylor's Porter, in prime condition
THOMAS FARRELL,
Spirit Merchant,
8872 No. 439, George-street.

LIVERPOOL SALT, for sale at the Stores of
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
April 5. 6464

WHITE SUGAR.

FOR SALE.—A few tons of Fine White Sugar, in bags of 1 cwt. each.
5130 THACKER AND CO.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.

W. S. HALE'S patent Sperm Candles, in 25 lb. boxes
Price's Belmont patent Sperm Candles, in 25 lbs. boxes.
On sale at the stores of
8880 LEVICKS AND PIPER.

TO DAIRYMEN, MILKMEN, &c.

FOR SALE, a few beautiful Milch Cows, of superior breeding, and perfectly quiet, with young calves at foot. Also, fat calves for slaughter. Apply to
FRANCIS CHAMBERS,
8884 Birling, Bringelly.

GUNDAGAI STEAM MILL.

THE above Mill is now in full operation—the proprietors are now prepared to grind or purchase Wheat in any quantities. Apply at the Mill; or to the undersigned.
T. HANLY.
8523 Co[illegible].

BOTTLED FRUITS.

NOW LANDING, ex Labuan and George—
Kincaid and Wyatt's bottled fruits, in fine condition.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
8909 450, George-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Elizabeth, schooner, 68 tons, Captain Foyle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Collier and wife, W. H. Thomas, A. Lowe, John Lowe, S. Spreadbury, Charles Curtis and wife, Miss Lockhart.

May 17.—Robert Syers, barque, 312 tons, Captain Morrison, for Adelaide Passengers—Mr. Wright, John Watts, William Gray, George Gray, Robert Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson and child, William Mortimer, S. Lockyer, S. Addams.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Emma and Proteus, for the South Seas; Elizabeth, for Balli; Walter Scott, for Mauritius; Louis and Miriam, for Wellington.

CLEARANCES.

May 17.—Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Captain Elliott, for the South Sea Fishery, with whaling stores. Passenger—Mr. J. N. Palmer.

May 17.—Walter Scott, barque, 181 tons, Captain Eager, for Mauritius.

May 17.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 127 tons, Captain Pilfold, for Wellington. Passengers—Mr. Beachman, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Popham.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 17.—Orient, 32, Lawrence, from Broulee, with 32 tons potatoes; Bride, 19, Bowden, from the Hawkesbury, with 420 bushels maize, 44 bushels wheat, 4000 feet timber, and 10,000 shingles; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coals; Black Swan, 18, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Maitland, steamer, 104, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 34 bales wool, 31 casks tallow, 251 hides, 5 bundles sheepskins, 10 lambs, 2 calves, 10 pigs, and sundries; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 20 bales wool, 60 trusses hay, 40 bushels maize, 20 bushels barley, 100 bushels wheat, 2000 sheepskins, 3000 horns, 80 casks tallow, 10 hogsheads wine, 60 pigs, 10 calves, and 400 hides.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 17.—Prosperous, 17, Roberts, for Broulee, with sundries; Defiance, 15, M'Kenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Diligence, 25, Johnson, for the Moruya, with sundries; Henry, 15, Bridson, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Thistle, 28, Watson, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; Australia, 45, Williams; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly; Black Swan, 18, Campbell, all for Newcastle, in ballast; Maitland, steamer, 104, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

May 17.—Walter Scott, barque, 181 tons, Captain Eager, for Mauritius: 1000 bushels wheat, 1120 bags flour, 482 bags bran, 402 bags wheat, Smith, Campbell, and Co.

May 17.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 127 tons, Captain Pilfold, for Wellington: 42 kegs 14 boxes tobacco, S. Wilkinson, jun.; 6 quarter-casks British gin, 20 half-chests congou, 2 tons and 96 mats sugar, 150 bags flour, 20 boxes candles, 4 tierces loaf sugar, 10 jars spirits of tar, 7 coils coir rope, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 10 chests 10 half-chests congou, 302 bags 16 mats sugar, 20 boxes sperm and 40 boxes candles, 150 bags flour, 3 casks loaf sugar, R. Campbell; 59 bags, 64 mats, 2 hogsheads sugar, 20 half-chests congou, 1 bale shirts, 5 cases cheese, 10 boxes candles, 3 casks starch, 4 cases pipes, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 1 bale leather, Thomas Hall and Co.; 2 cases 1 truss drapery, D. Jones and Co.; 40 boxes candles, William Hindson; 5 chests 2 half chests congou, 2 bags carraways, John Stirling; 3 bales bungs, W. Nimmo and Co.; 2 cases 1 cask drugs, E. Youngman and Co.; 2 cases hardware, 1 bundle wheels, E. Vickery; 2 bales woollens, Dismorr and Anderson; 10 bags flour, J. W. Gosling; 41 boxes tobacco pipes, 9 bundles paper, 8 cases 2 casks oilman's stores, 1 bale candle wick, 5 boxes sperm candles, 2 bundles hay knives, 1 bag carraway seeds, 3 boxes tea, 3 sacks pearl barley, 3 casks oranges, G. Small; 9 cases 1 truss drapery, C. Newton and Brothers; 3 crates earthenware, 20 catty-boxes tea, 3 cases groceries, 1 bag cotton, 2 cases mustard, 20 boxes candles, J. S. Willis; 1 hogshead loaf sugar, 4 cases salad oil, 3 bags Barcelona nuts, 1 case lucifer matches, 1 box snuff, 1 cask iron stove and piping, 68 bags sugar, J. Rickards; 100 bags flour, 50 boxes sperm candles, 1 case, 1 parcel saddlery, 3 quarter-casks wine, Horatio Brett; 16 mats and 4 casks loaf sugar, 5 bags pepper, 121 mats sugar, Cooper Brothers; 45 packages oranges, 11 bags salt, 4 carts, 1 ton cheese, Thornton and Church; 20 boxes candles, 14 boxes soap, 1 case ironmongery, George Thorne and Co.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS.—May 7. Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Gilmore, from Sydney 2nd, and Twofold Bay 5th instant. 8. Geelong, barque, from Geelong; Prince of Wales, brig, 140 tons, Brooks, from Sydney 18th ultimo. 9. Circassian, schooner, 112 tons, Smith, from Hobart Town 1st instant.

CLEARED OUT.—May 8. Kinnear, barque, 369 tons, Heard, for Manila, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. James M'Lachlan.

GEELONG.—CLEARED OUT.—May 6. Geelong, barque, 392 tons, Wyse, for London via Melbourne.

TREACHERY OF THE FEEJEE ISLANDERS.—The following account of the deliberate outrages on persons and property by the natives of the Feejee Islands, and the cool distribution of the spoil amongst the different tribes, serves to show how little dependence is to be placed upon them, when they believe that civilised man is in their power. It would appear that a commercial agency has been established by certain Americans at one of the islands, (Santhala Rewa) and that a United States consul resides there. Many Americans have settled in the various islands of the group, and have erected houses and stores for the purposes of trade. Amongst these was a Mr. John Brownhill Macomber, who had settled at Namouka. On the morning of the 2nd of December last, a party of natives from several of the adjacent islands landed at Namouka. Mr. Macomber had arisen early, when a Fejee woman, called Neubny, belonging to the establishment, came and informed him that the natives of Namouka had brought some mats to sell. Mr. M. ordered them to be brought to the door of the house, which was done, and the price being agreed upon, namely, one hatchet, the mats were paid for and carried into the house. The native who had brought them there went back to his canoe, and Mr. M. went out for a walk as was his custom, but was startled by hearing the cry of "Eh hallo," in English "war," and immediately saw himself surrounded by a body of natives armed with clubs. He endeavoured to make his escape to the house where the fire-arms were kept, but was prevented from reaching it, by a blow on the head from a small club, called a "houla," which was thrown at him by one of the natives, and a general attack was then made upon him till he fell senseless from the effects of the blows he had received. On the return of consciousness, he found he was being dragged along the ground towards the canoe. One of the natives discovering he was still alive, rushed at him, and wished to spear him, but was prevented from so doing by the chief of Namouka. He was then taken to the beach, and laid upon a mat, when he heard the natives say that America Shuttuck, another settler, was dead. Mr. Macomber asked to have him laid by his side, and on their bringing him he found that Shuttuck was still alive. At the orders of the chief of Namouka "Tee Suli," the houses were then plundered, and the property was brought down to the beach. Orders were then given to burn the houses, but on the prayer of Mr. Macomber to spare them, and the beche-le-mer and oil, which was of no use to them, they consented to do so, and this part of the property was carried across to the main land in the boat belonging to S. Wilkinson, Esq., of Sydney. Mr. Macomber and Shuttuck were then also taken across and placed in a small shed, open at the sides, and left there. Shortly after, two Feejee women came crying to them, telling them they thought they were to be killed, as the natives were making the Feejee oven, called a "lobe," ready to cook them. Mr. Macomber sent for the chief and reasoned with him, telling him, that it would be foolish to kill them, as when Mr. Allen Doolittle arrived with the cutter Sylph, he would pay them well for preserving their lives. The chief agreed that this was the best plan, and they were left for two days and nights exposed in the hut and unable to move, on one occasion only, a little tarra being given them to eat. On the 3rd day, they were removed to a town called Namolo, and placed in a house, where they remained till the 8th of December. While there, they heard Feejee men from thirteen different towns apply for their share of the plunder. The names of some of the towns were Bone Boura, Bouni Ass, Louse-lauga, Casabe, Lasselessi, and Rara Vatu. The share was portioned out by Tee Suli in Mr. Macomber's presence: a messenger was sent from a chief living in the mountains, instructing them not to kill them, and the treatment of the prisoners was very different afterwards. Tee Suli said there were several other towns to send for their share. Several of the chiefs from the mountains wanted to take the prisoners with them to their towns to mend muskets for them, but the prisoners said they would not go with them alive. On Friday, the 7th December, Mr. Macomber heard the Feejee men plotting to take the cutter Sylph, belonging to this port. Tee Suli consented to do so, and the natives of "Soulli Ra" were to take her as their share. The plan arranged was, that the natives should conceal themselves on the island of Namouka, and when the captain and crew had landed, rush upon them and kill them. And then plunder her of her cargo. The oil which was stored at Namouka was carried off into the mountains in bamboos. Mr. Wilkinson's provision store at Namouka was also plundered. Mr. Macomber wrote to Mr. Doolittle, master of the Sylph, cautioning him to use no rash measures, but to send a present to the chief, and obtain their release as speedily as possible. He did this, because when he saw the cutter enter on the 6th December, he heard the natives say that if they were fired upon, he and his companion in bondage were to be clubbed immediately. On the 8th, a messenger came from a Chief called "Cora du a duar," with a Tahitian servant of Mr. Doolittle's, telling Tee Suli to deliver Mr. Macomber, Shuttuck, a boy named James Thomas, and three Feejee women, up, and to send them with the messenger with their clothes, and that for so doing he would receive his pardon. They were unable to carry their clothes, and some of the natives were sent back for them; but on their arrival in the town, they found it empty, and the property all gone. They then proceeded to Namouka, where they joined Mr. Doolittle, and on the evening of the 12th December, arrived at Shunuka, the residence of the United States Consul and commercial agent of the islands.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Sydney Harbour, 16th May, 1850.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers in your vessel to California, consider it a duty which we owe to ourselves to say, that during the hurricane which we encountered on the 27th April, of a character so dreadful that the stoutest among us trembled for the awful fate that was before us, you faced the danger like a true British sailor; and the example you and your officers set us, and with God's blessing, we have arrived safely into a friendly port. We therefore tender our best wishes for your future prosperity, and sincere thanks for the kindness and attention to us and our families, at all times, since we have been on board of your ship.

JOHNSON DEAN,
JAMES BUTLER,
CHARLES HANDLEY,
SARAH HANDLEY,
JOHN BACON,
ELIZABETH BACON,
CATHERINE BACON,
HONORA BACON,
JANE YATES,
THOMAS YATES,
WILLIAM SHERWOOD,
JOHN SHERWOOD,
JAMES LAKE,
PETER MEGGETT,
T. A. SHONE,
WILLIAM SHONE,
A. H. O'DONAHOO,
FRANCES TRAPPES.

To the Captain and Officers of the brig Wigeon.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn.	even.
18	SATURDAY	6 56	5 4	0 0	0 12
19	SUNDAY	6 56	5 4	0 35	0 58

Moon, first quarter, 1·57 A.M., May 19.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE COMEDY ENTITLED THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 18th May, will be presented the admired Comedy entitled THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. Governor Heartall, Mr. Rogers; Frank Heartall, Mr. Hydes; Malfort, Mr. Arabin; Captain Woodley, Mr. J. Howson; Ferret, Mr. Spencer; Timothy Quaint, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Malfort, Mrs. Rogers; Widow Cheerly, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Fidget, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. La Gitana, Miss Hart. To conclude with the Drama entitled USED UP.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

OLD ENGLAND'S HONOUR.

AN act of justice is under some circumstances an act of grace. Where self-interest strongly urges to a wrong course, and where there is at the same time no lack of power to pursue that course in spite of all impediments, the voluntary determination to avoid it, and to move in the contrary direction, bespeaks a high and honourable sense of moral obligation. To have persisted in sending her criminals to this country in opposition to the known wishes of the colonists, would have been on the part of England an act of manifest injustice. But to the perpetration of this wrong she was beset by the strongest imaginable temptations. The number of her criminals, already overwhelming, was rapidly on the increase. Her gaols and penitentiaries, notwithstanding her enormous expenditure in adding to their number and enlarging their accommodation, were crowded to suffocation. Her Judges and her senators were complaining, in the loudest and most emphatic tones, that the administration of justice and the execution of the laws were obstructed and set at naught by the suspension of transportation. Her scholars, her philosophers, her divines, the whole mass of her educated classes, were crying out against the danger of keeping her criminals at home, and turning them loose, as their terms of punishment expired, into the over-crowded walks of her society. Under the pressure of these circumstances, and with these clamours ringing in their ears, her Ministers cast a wistful eye over the vast out-lying territories presented by her colonial empire. In those territories they beheld ample room for the whole of her criminals, were they a thousand times so many more as they were. In those territories her outcasts could not only be lodged and maintained; but, as she believed, profitably employed and permanently reclaimed.

But while her Ministers were doing their utmost to soothe the agitations at home, and to find an open door for her convicts abroad, there came from her colonies the sound of many voices, deprecating the renewal of transportation, and beseeching the SOVEREIGN to spare her colonial subjects the contamination and dishonour which transportation would inflict upon their respective communities. The Ministers were in a strait betwixt two. On the one hand, importunities from within; on the other, importunities from without. On the one hand, a strong sense of national convenience; on the other, a high sense of national honour. Had England, as represented by her Government, been inclined to yield to the seductive consideration of her own pressing interests, regardless of the moral sacrifice it might involve, there was nothing to prevent the accomplishment of her purpose. The *power*, the *physical force*, was all on her side. In the grasp of that power, any of her colonies would have been helpless as an infant in the gripe of a giant. But, enlightened by reason, and nurtured under the genial influences of Christianity, England has learnt the noble lesson that physical power must ever yield the palm to the power of truth and righteousness. And upon this lesson, in the trying emergency we have noticed, she at once resolved to act. For a season, indeed, the colonies feared she was faltering. During that interval, her views were not quite clear as to what the colonies wished. There had not been wanting, in the colonies themselves, a variety of artifices for misleading her in regard to this cardinal point. And to some extent the artifices had succeeded; and to that extent, and no farther, did she swerve from the right path. But no sooner had the artifices become detected and exposed, than England recovered her upright position, and retraced her steps to the path of rectitude and honour.

With respect to New South Wales, the moment her eyes became opened to the true state of feeling prevalent among the colonists, than she hastened to proclaim her final and unalterable determination, in the memorable words of Earl GREY's despatch to the GOVERNOR:—

"NO MORE CONVICTS WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART OF NEW SOUTH WALES."

And with respect to the Cape of Good Hope, no sooner had England been set right in her apprehension of facts, than she at once set herself right in the course of action thenceforward to be adopted. Discovering that she had been mistaken and misled, she humbles herself to acknowledge and deplore the error. And in thus humbling herself, did she not attain a moral elevation and grandeur far surpassing the proudest victories ever achieved by her armies and her fleets? What could be more beautiful, more touching, more worthy of the admiration of every wise and virtuous mind, than the language in which, through the medium of her COLONIAL MINISTER, England, the greatest and most powerful nation on earth, thus makes her confession to a people whom she had undesignedly injured and provoked?

"With the information now before me, I greatly lament that this step should have been taken. Had I been aware how strong was the feeling which existed at the Cape on the subject, I should not have advised the measure which was adopted; but I confess I fell into the error of supposing that whatever might be the objection felt to receiving convicts as an ordinary practice (an objection which I readily admit to be founded on feelings that are entitled to respect), there would still be amongst the inhabitants of the Cape so much regard for the general interest of the British nation, to which they had just been indebted for such truly generous assistance, and also so much of common humanity towards the unfortunate men as to whom the difficulty had arisen, that it might safely be calculated that they at least would be received without opposition. THIS IS AN ERROR WHICH I ACKNOWLEDGE, AND WHICH I GREATLY LAMENT."*

This language is not to be regarded as that of the noble and right honorable individual whose name is subscribed to it. He speaks as the organ of the nation whose servant he is. It is the voice of England—England penitentially acknowledging her fault, and magnanimously resolving to commit that fault no more.

We are aware, indeed, that England has herein done New South Wales and the Cape no more than an act of justice. But she has done it under circumstances so trying, and in a spirit so cordial and conciliatory, that, for our own part, we admire it as an act of grace as well as of justice. And we think this admiration is by no means peculiar to ourselves, but is largely partaken by our intelligent and right-minded fellow-colonists. We have confidence *in them* that they have confidence *in Old England*. The language of their hearts is—

"England, with all thy faults, we love thee still."

We know that her heart is in the right place, and that whatever mistakes may occasionally intrude into her councils and tarnish her policy, she will do her colonies no intentional wrong, nor intentionally withhold from them anything that is right.

* Earl Grey's Despatch to His Excellency Sir H. G. Smith, dated Downing-street, 30th November, 1849.

WAR WITH GREECE.

THE *Straits Times Extra*, of March 8th, contains news from Malta to the 31st of January, and from this source we have the startling announcement of hostile proceedings against Greece by Vice-Admiral Sir WILLIAM PARKER, the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean. We give below the details relative to this matter contained in the paper before us, and it will be seen from these details, not only that this rupture is of a very serious character as regards the relative positions of England and Greece; but that there is a probability of its leading to an altercation with the governments of France and Russia.

Besides the particulars of the Grecian affair, the following extract will be found to contain several items of intelligence relative to Eastern affairs.

(From the Grecian Correspondent of the Straits Times.)

Athens, 19th January, 1850.—Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker has arrived here from the Piræus, and has dined with the king. He afterwards had a conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom he notified that within twenty-four hours he must have a categorical answer to the note of Lord Palmerston regarding the giving up of the Islands of Sapienza and Elafonisi.

A similar note was sent a short time ago by Mr. Wyse, the English Minister, which referred to another note presented in 1848 by Sir Edmund Lyons at the instigation of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and the Minister Glarakis replied with dignity to the unjust demands of the English Government.

The Lord High Commissioner, the principal mover of this question, demanded the cession of the island of Sapienza (situated opposite to the city and fortress of Modon), and the small island uninhabited, of Elafornisi, which lies between Cape Melea, and the island of Cerigo. The Greek Government desires England to show her title to them. The last English note but one, cites the treaty concluded in 18.0 between Russia and the Porte.

In the first article of this treaty, we read,—"All the antique Venetian islands, that are dangerous for the Porte, by reason of their vicinity to the Morea and Albania, shall be ceded to the Turkish government."

The second article adds:—

"There shall be ceded to the Sublime Porte by virtue of the preceding article, the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, and, in general, all the islands, great and small, inhabited and uninhabited, situated opposite Albania and Morea, that were formerly under the rule of the Venetians."

This clearly indicated that the Ionian States was only to be composed of the ancient Venetian possessions. The Lord High Commissioner must then furnish the proof that in 1797, when the Ionian Islands were conquered by the French Republic, that the two islands of Sapienza and Elaphonisi formed part of the Venetian possessions, which did not exist entirely.

Elaphonisi is only a quarter of a league from the Peloponesus, whilst it is eight leagues from Cerigo, the nearest of the Ionian Islands. Sapienza is a league from Modon, and the most distant from all the Ionian Islands.

This appears to be a secondary question—the views of the English Cabinet are different, or she would not have acted with such violence against a power she is protecting. The question is relative to that of the East. The views of Russia are well enough known by Great Britain.

The P. and O. C.'s steamer Euxine, which arrived on Saturday night from Constantinople, spoke in the Archipelago H. M.'s steamer Bull-dog, on the look-out, in company of the Dragon, steam-frigate, for the Greek corvette Ludovico, with orders to capture her and carry her to the British Admiral at the Piræus.—The Euxine brings Colonel Farrant, British charge d'affairs at the Court of the Shah of Persia, where Colonel Sheil, H. M.'s Ambassador, has returned and resumed his functions. Colonel Farrant, after a few days stay at Malta, proceeds for the Continent *en route* for England on leave of absence, accompanied by his lady and family.

Letters from Constantinople announce, that accounts had reached that city of serious disturbances in the capital of Persia, originated with the military, but no despatches to this effect appear to have been received at the foreign embassies or at the Sublime Porte.—*Il Mediterraneo, January* 23.

Extract from a letter dated Patras, January 23rd, 1850:—There is at this moment great dissatisfaction at Patras and in Greece generally. The British Minister has left Athens, and is on board the Admiral's ship. An embargo has been laid on Greek men-of-war, and on Sunday the Bull-dog was sent in pursuit of the Otho, caught her, and took her to the fleet. To-day we expect two steamers here, and then I shall have the satisfaction of seeing the corvette lying here seized. It is said that the French and Russian ambassadors have protested; this is but rumour, and I do not credit it. The demand on Greece was for £40,000, to be arranged for within twenty-four hours, and satisfaction to be given for various insults to the flag and subjects of Great Britain. The Greeks have themselves to thank, and the trifling on their part has lasted too long.

We have just received the following important intelligence on the affairs of Greece, via Smyrna.

The following are the demands made by her Majesty's minister in Greece, the Hon. T. Wyse, to the Government of H.M. King Otho. The demands having been made verbally on the 18th were made on the following day in writing to Monsieur Londo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Wyse, who demanded a reply within twenty-four hours.

The ministers of France and Russia have protested against the proceedings.

The French fleet quitted Smyrna on the 20th for the Piræus, immediately the news reached that city of the unexpected rupture.

DEMANDS.

1st. Indemnity for Monsieur Pacifico, ex Portuguese Consul, whose house at Athens was sacked in 1826, during the holy week.
2nd. Indemnity for an English ship, thrown by a tempest on the coast of Magne, and pillaged by the inhabitants of the place.
3rd. Satisfaction for the insult offered to the British flag at Patras; in the Meridita affair.
4th. Satisfaction for violence offered to an Ionian subject in the same city.
5th. Indemnity for the English travellers plundered last year by the Brigands.
6th. The immediate restitution of the islands of Sapienza, on the coast of the Peloponesus, of which England claims possession.

The above demands were supported by Sir William Parker, who accompanied Mr. Wyse to the house of Monsieur Londo.

The Greek lawyers have declared the demands inadmissible, and no doubt exists but they will be refused at the expiration of the allotted time.

The Piræus is blockaded by the English—The Greek vessels were conveyed to Salamine, and the steamer Otho about to sail, was forced to return to the Piræus.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. — The French steamer reports that the English consul's house at the Piræus has been burnt down by the Greeks in consequence of Vice Admiral Parker declaring war against Greece, and seizing the Greek vessels of war, because the government would not deliver up the islands of Sapienza and Cabrera, formerly ceded to England, when the Ionian Islands were put under her protection. Greece is blockaded by the English fleet.—*Il Mediterraneo, January* 30.

(From the Egyptian Correspondent of the Straits Times.)

Alexandria, January 29, 1850.

I have to inform you that Kamil Pacha, who had been exiled to Sennar, by Abbas Pacha, has returned here on his way to Constantinople. This worthy man, who was driven from Egypt after the death of Mehemet Ali, to whom he was related, appears to have found protection from the Sublime Porte. We hope soon to see him return to Egypt, from the place where solicitously he is called, and freed from penalty—whilst Abbas Pacha so despotically kept him from the family of the immortal defunct Mehemet. Said Pacha would have met the same fate had he not been gifted with a distinct politic: but the fact is that the name only of Said makes our Governor-general tremble.

Some time ago the Government ordered the erection of lamps in all parts of the city, in a few days they will be ready.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, in the absence of his Honor Mr. Justice Therry, the Primary Judge.

LYALL AND OTHERS v. CHILCOTT.

Mr. DOWLING, on behalf of the defendant, moved that the bill herein be dismissed for want of prosecution. Granted.

STUBBS AND OTHERS TRUSTEES OF MRS. J. T. HUGHES v. M'CABE.

In this cause, some few days since, his Honor the Primary Judge granted an injunction to restrain the now defendant from proceeding to judgment and execution, in an action of ejectment, in which he, M'Cabe, and others, were plaintiffs, and the present plaintiffs were defendants. The case made by the plaintiffs in the action of ejectment was, that M'Cabe claimed from the original grantee of the land, by virtue of a lease for 21 years, which contained a clause of pre-emption. M'Cabe recovered in that action on the production of the lease, but after it was tried, it was discovered that the very lease on which M'Cabe recovered, he had before assigned for a valuable consideration to Mr. J. T. Hughes. The bill in equity stated, amongst other things, that Hughes bought of M'Cabe, that he gave M'Cabe £52 for his purchase, that subsequently the lease was assigned to him, that Hughes built on the land, that M'Cabe, during eighteen years, never made any claim upon him or upon others (the now plaintiffs) who subsequently got the land by mesne assignments. And, lastly, it was stated, that M'Cabe was aware of the assignment of the lease, &c., at the time he commenced the action of ejectment. Since the injunction was granted the defendant has put in his answer, by which he denies, to the best of his belief, that he ever assigned the lease in question. He admitted he brought the action of ejectment, but denied the equity made by the bill, and on which the injunction was granted, viz.—he denied he was aware, at the time he brought the action, he had executed the assignment, or that the now plaintiffs then had a good legal defence to the same by virtue of the assignment, or that he the now defendant had not at the time any legal title on which to maintain the action. He did not however go to answer the other statements in the bill.

Mr. BROADHURST, for the defendant in equity, moved on notice to dissolve the injunction. He said, as the answer now so fully denied the equity set up by the plaintiffs, the Court must dissolve the injunction, as it only issued on the ground that the defendant had been guilty of fraud in maintaining an action, knowing at the time he had assigned the lease to J. T. Hughes, and who had assigned it to the plaintiffs. He would submit that the question must now be argued merely on the bill and answer, and quite irrespective of any affidavits filed before or after answer.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Mr. FISHER appeared to show cause, and contended that in the first place the Court might look at something more than the bill and answer; for instance, it was contended that the affidavits on which the injunction was obtained might be looked at; and they cited several cases said to warrant that position.

Mr. BROADHURST also contended on the same authorities, and others, that the Court could only now look at the bill and answer.

His HONOR said to determine this point would take some time, for he would have to read and consider the several cases cited on either side.

It was eventually agreed that the discussion should proceed as if the parties showing cause were allowed to look at the affidavits in question, and if his Honor found they were not admissible in the present stage, then he would determine the matter on the bill and answer only.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Mr. FISHER then continued. They contended, in the first place, that looking at the bill and answer alone, ample appeared that would justify the Court in continuing the injunction. They commented upon the very meagre and unsatisfactory answer made to the bill. To some of the statements, most material in themselves, they said the defendant had made no manner of answer, and to others, which were most certainly within his own knowledge, he has only denied according to his belief. But, secondly, looking at the bill and answer in conjunction with the affidavits, it then would clearly appear that the defendant's answer was most unsatisfactory and, therefore, on principle, the Court would do well to let this injunction continue until the hearing of the cause; when the equity of the plaintiffs might be made more plain.

Mr. BROADHURST shortly replied.

His HONOR said he had formed an impression as to the case, but it would be necessary to look carefully into the matter, and he would prepare judgment by an early day.

PARRAMATTA QUARTER SESSIONS.

MAY 16.

BEFORE the CHAIRMAN, assisted by Mr. HARDY P.M., and Lieutenant WILTON, J.P.

The first person arraigned was Joseph Hipper, formerly of Windsor, charged first with stealing, and secondly for receiving part of a tarpaulin, and also certain pieces of canvas, the property of Mr. James Lane, of Windsor. It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner was employed by the prosecutor to cut out hay for him at Pitt Town, on or about the 7th of February last, and that he (Mr. Lane) did not miss the stolen property for six days, until he had occasion to require the services of the prisoner again, when he was informed he was gone to Port Phillip, whereupon he, the prosecutor, got a warrant, and went with a constable to Liverpool, where he found the prisoner, who had the property with him, and excused himself by saying he had bought it at Parramatta, but knew not from whom. The Jury found the prisoner guilty upon the first count, and the Court sentenced him to hard labour for six months in Parramatta Gaol.

Richard Murgan, of Burwood, a labourer, was next placed at the bar, charged with stealing a bee hive, and twenty pounds of honey, in the month of February last, the property of Mr. M. M. Cohen, of Burwood. It seems that on the morning of the robbery, Mr. Cohen was in bed, but had his windows open for the sake of air; he heard his garden gate open at five o'clock, and jumped out of bed in time to see the prisoner go away with the stolen property; Mr. Cohen pursued, and knocked the prisoner down; he had dropped the hive, and was running away. Mr. Cohen informed the Court that he had prosecuted the prisoner for the sake of saving him from being shot by some of the inhabitants for his many acts of theft and annoyance; moreover, he did not think the prisoner right in his head. Constable Canfield deposed to the prisoner having been tried at the Supreme Court for cattle stealing: that he had been confined off and on for the last eighteen months, and that he did not consider that it was safe for either the prisoner himself or the public that he should be left at large: he had a wife and children. The prisoner was found not guilty, upon the ground of insanity.

Dennis Doran was next arraigned on a charge of stealing a horse, saddle, and bridle, from Mr. Charles Hixon, lessee of the Bedlam Ferry, on the 11th February last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty of stealing, but of offering the horse for sale. The prosecutor being sworn, deposed to the prisoner being in his employ on the day stated in the indictment, and that when he required his services at the punt he was not to be found; he, Mr. Hixon, then missed his horse from the bush paddock, and bridle and saddle from the stable; that he went in search of his stolen property and found the horse, bridle, and saddle, at a publican's named Bullock, at Windsor, where he had offered the horse for £2, and the publican offered him thirty shillings, which sum he, the prisoner, ultimately took for the horse, bridle, and saddle, and afterwards spent one pound of the money in the said publican's house. In answer to a question put by the Crown Prosecutor to the witness, Bullock admitted that he thought there was something wrong; that he had formerly been twelve years a policeman, also that he considered the sum given was the value of the horse. The Court considered the saddle to be worth the money given for the whole, and the Crown Prosecutor informed Mr. Bullock that he did not consider his conduct very creditable in the affair. The prisoner made no defence, and the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Mary Chambers, of Parramatta, who was said to be living with a man in an unmarried state, was charged with stealing two chains, the property of Mr. William Paty, a carrier. It appears that the prisoner lived in a part of the prosecutor's house, and had been in the habit of pilfering very small articles; and on the 14th of April last stole the chains and sold them to a dealer named Symons. The Chief Constable gave the prisoner a bad character, and she was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in Gaol.

Richard Griffith, of Windsor, a boy of the age of fifteen years, was charged with stealing two pairs of slippers, one handkerchief, and sundry shoemaker's awls, the property of his master, Mr. John M'Kitchen, shoemaker, of Windsor, to whom he was bound for the term of seven years. It seemed from the evidence that the prosecutor had reason to suspect the integrity of his boy, and on searching his drawer found some sugar: also in his box two pairs of slippers, and a tin box with awls, the whole of which he believed to be his property. Several boys were called as witnesses, and it is greatly to be lamented, swore to quite different statements. The prisoner stated in his defence that he had made the slippers. The Jury found him not guilty, and he was discharged. The defence was conducted by Mr. G. R. Nichols.

George Wilkinson, late of Camden, was indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Michael Cougland, of Campbelltown, on the 15th February last. The prosecutor swore to his horse being worth £8; and that when he saw him at Camden he knew him to be his property. From the testimony of several respectable witnesses, it was shown that after the prisoner had stolen the horse at Campbelltown, he went to Narellan, and other places, and represented himself to be in chase of two men, who had stolen a horse from Sydney, and at length when he arrived at Camden, on the 18th, he took the name of Byrnes, and said he had had the horse for four years; but a person standing by, had heard prisoner offer to sell the horse for £5; and said he believed it to be Cougland's horse; hereupon constable Baker took the prisoner into custody; chief constable Gipson was present. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of horse stealing.

The prisoner was further indicted for stealing a bridle and saddle, the property of Mr. Thomas Parkinson, of Appin, about the same time as the previous robbery. The evidence was similar to that in the last case, and the Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony. Here the prisoner made a desperate rush to accomplish his escape, but fortunately he was stopped at the second door, by the police.

GENTEEL CONTEMPT OF COURT.—We are sure we shall not be considered as making use of too strong a term in the heading, when the following is considered. It appears that there are upwards of a dozen gentlemen bearing the title of "Justice of the Peace," in this town and district, and yet, disgraceful to relate, there could not be found gentlemen sufficient from the number to assist the learned Chairman in his important duties at the present Court of Quarter Sessions. At the opening of the Court, Mr. Hardy and Lieutenant Wilton were on the Bench, shortly afterwards the latter gentleman left, and the police magistrate only was left with Mr. Raymond,—and what was the consequence? The Chairman—legal gentlemen—jury—and numerous spectators remained oftentimes during the day, to stare each other in the face, or amuse themselves by counting their fingers. Mr. Hardy, whether from illness, or any other cause, left the Bench at least once every hour, and put a stop to the proceedings. On one occasion half the jurors were sworn, when off goes our police magistrate: at another time the indictment was half read through, away goes his worship, and these delays occurred often during the day. We really felt most sincerely for the well-known patience of the chairman, who, on the last occasion called Mr. Ryan, the chief constable, and requested him to let some of the magistrates in the neighbourhood know that the Quarter Sessions were on, in order to get their attendance for the remainder of the sessions. In fine, is it right to continue the names of gentlemen on the Commission of the Peace when they do not come near the bench above once or twice in the year?

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Nicholas Cavillon, an adjourned special meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of James Whitaker, a single meeting was held, and one claim proved: Michael Crawley, £9 13s., after which the insolvent was examined and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Richard Crossley Smethurst, a special meeting. Two claims were proved: Edward Adolphus Smethurst, £7 1s. 4d; and John Brown, £4 12s.

LEVEE.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

GOVERNMENT House, Sydney, 11th May, 1850.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House, on Friday next, at one o'clock, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.

By Command,
A. C. L. FITZ ROY,
Captain Royal Artillery,
Aide-de-Camp.

Regulations for the Levee on the 24th instant.

Gentlemen proposing to attend the Levee will assemble in the Ball Room, except in the following cases, viz.:—

Those persons who have received cards for the entrée, who will pass into the ante-chamber adjoining the principal drawing room; and public bodies, to be presented to His Excellency, who will assemble in the official apartments on the left of the hall.

All persons attending the Levee to be dressed in full evening costume.

Each gentleman to be provided with two cards, with his name legibly written thereon. One card to be left on the table at the entrance, and the other to be given to the Aide-de-Camp.

By Command,
A. C. L. FITZ ROY,
Captain Royal Artillery,
Aide-de-Camp.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15th May, 1850.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that by a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, bearing date at Osborne House, the twenty-sixth day of November, 1849, and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Her Majesty has been pleased to ratify and confirm the appointments, provisionally made by His Excellency, of the following non-elective members of the Legislative Council, namely:—

Major-General Edward Buckley Wynyard, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.
The Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, Esq.
The Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
The Honorable Campbell Drummond Riddell, Esq.
John George Nathaniel Gibbs, Esq.
William Lithgow, Esq.
George Allen, Esq., of Toxteth Park.
Alexander Berry, Esq., of St. Leonard's.
Edward Hamilton, Esq., of Colleroy.
Thomas Icely, Esq., of Coombing.
John Lamb, Esq., of Sydney.
Henry Watson Parker, Esq., of Parramatta.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

HIS Excellency Sir W. J. Denison presided at the thirtieth anniversary of the Van Diemen's Land Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society, held in the Mechanics' Institute, Hobart Town, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd ult.—A public meeting, for the improvement of the city, was held in Melbourne, on Tuesday, the 7th instant. The specific object of the meeting was to devise some efficient means for improving and maintaining the sanitary condition of the city, and thus to promote the health, comfort, and security of all classes.—At the last monthly meeting of the Australia Felix Building Society, the amount received was £661 2s.; fourteen shares were sold—seven at £71 10s. 6d., and seven at £72.—Dr. Lang had announced that he would deliver the substance of his lectures on the present political crisis, at the Protestant Hall, on the evenings of the 9th and 10th instant; subsequently the lectures were condensed into one.—A meeting of those favourable to Irish orphan immigration, was held on the evening of the 9th instant, by the St. Patrick's Society; about 300 or 400 persons were present.—In a long letter to the *Melbourne Argus*, Dr. Lang declares his readiness to accept the honour of being elected one of the members for the district of Port Phillip. The rev. gentleman defers his explanation of the charges made against him until he shall have access to a respectable daily paper *in Sydney*.—The Irish orphan girls landed at Geelong have been engaged—those under 16 at £5 per annum; above that age at from £8 upwards.—A suggestion appears in the *Belfast Gazette*, accompanied by a prospectus for the establishment of a mutual protection society, to protect its members from loss by catarrh in sheep.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. STEWART.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Colts, Gigs, &c.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Saddles and Bridles, Sole Leather, Wine, Grand Pianoforte, and Sundries.

CONCERT.—The second concert of the Messrs. Marsh took place last night, and beside being honoured with the attendance of his Excellency the Governor, we are happy to say one of the most numerous and fashionable audiences we ever saw assembled in Sydney, was present to render that homage to talent, which in this instance was decidedly due. The programme of the concert was limited but select, and there certainly was but little variety of performance, but the fair *artiste*, who was the attraction of the evening, managed most successfully to do away with the desire for a more varied entertainment. Brilliant as was the reception of this young lady on her first appearance before a Sydney audience, we are convinced her singing last evening has established her reputation as the most accomplished, and we think, the most gifted songstress that has ever warbled on this side of the Pacific. The rich mellowness of her fine contralto notes is deepened in its melody by the soul and pathos which she invariably combines with her artistic skill. Perhaps her finest effort last evening was the beautiful air from Bellini's Sonnambula, which she sang in the English version—"All is lost now." The "propecatis," from the Stabat Mater of Rossini, was also beautifully sung. But for a general audience, Miss Flower's forte is English ballads. Into these the rich and deep modulations of her flexible voice throw a charm which it is impossible for English feelings and English hearts to withstand. The songs—"By the sad Sea Waves," "When the Night Shadows close," and "The Old Arm Chair," were all rapturously encored. We know not which we admired most; but we think the second one—perchance from the exquisite accompaniment on the harp and melodia by the Messrs. Marsh. We never heard the latter instrument played with so much taste and so effectively. The instrumental portion of the concert was principally confined to the Messrs. Marsh; and in a pianoforte duet, and several duets on the harp and piano, these gentlemen fully maintained their reputation as brilliant performers. There was one other gem in the programme which we are bound to notice with the warmest expression of our admiration. We mean a solo on the flute by Mr. Baly; and a more expressive and chaste performance on that difficult but beautiful instrument it has been seldom our good fortune to hear. We heartily congratulate Mr. Marsh on the success of his concerts, and hope, from the desire evinced by the people of Sydney to patronise good music, the talented vocalist, so recently landed on our shores, may be induced to prolong her sojourn amongst us.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor resumed his seat at the Police Office yesterday morning, though still suffering from indisposition. Mr. Holden sat for a short time to dispose of a case remanded by him from the previous day. Neither of the magistrates on the roster for the day took his seat, in consequence of which several cases stand over. Mr. Holden, Councillor Josephson, and Dr. Mitchell have been summoned for to-day.

MR. DELOHERY.—This gentleman, who has occupied the post of Chief Clerk in the Sydney Police Office for a period extending over twenty years, has been dismissed from his situation. Some weeks ago a misunderstanding arose between Mr. Day, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Delohery, in which each party accused the other with having stated that which was not true. Mr. Day having made a complaint thereof to the Government, the matter was referred to a Board then sitting in connexion with the police department, which Board about ten days since reported to the Governor, and the result is as above stated. We understand that Mr. Delohery has applied to his Excellency the Governor for a re-hearing of the matter in dispute before another tribunal.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, one Richard Griffin gave a woman of the town named Algor into custody, for having robbed him of some money while in her company in a disorderly house in Erwin's-alley, York-street. Griffin did not appear to prosecute, however, and the woman was discharged.

STEALING IN A DWELLING.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. T. W. Shepard, in William-street, Woolloomooloo, was entered by some person at a French window, by which access was had to a parlour, whence was stolen a gold watch and a silver snuff-box, worth together about £25. Mr. Shepard was absent from the room but a very few minutes, during which period the robbery was effected.

MANSLAUGHTER.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Hancock's public-house, Parramatta-street, on Monday, and (by adjournment) on Thursday, on view of the body of Ann Kent, who died in the Benevolent Asylum on last Saturday night, having been taken there on the previous day. Deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age, was of dissolute habits, and had lived for sometime at a house in Clarence-street kept by one Buckley, where she was frequently visited by a seaman named Glover, who paid 8s. weekly for her board and lodging. About a fortnight since, deceased, Glover, and one or two other of the inmates of said house, drank rum till they became intoxicated; while under the influence of the drink, deceased and Glover quarrelled, when the latter violently beat and kicked the former, after which she took ill, and daily became worse until the 10th instant, when she was removed to the Asylum, where the next day she expired. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Glover, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

COMMON NUISANCE.—At the Police Office, on the 9th instant, Mr. Gilbert Wright appeared before their worships, Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Sillitoe, and exhibited an information against John Marrington for a common nuisance. Mr. Brenan appeared for the defence. The information set out that "John Marrington, of Sydney, scavenger, on the 1st January, 1849, and on divers other days and times as well before as afterwards, and before the day of making this complaint, at the Surry Hills, in the city of Sydney, in the neighbourhood of the residence of this deponent, and adjacent and close to the residences, habitations, and dwelling houses of other liege subjects of our Lady the Queen, and near divers streets and common highways, did unlawfully and injuriously bring and deposit divers, to wit, five hundred loads of night soil, human excrement, dung and ordure, and other filth, whereby divers filthy and unwholesome smells and stenches from the night soil, &c., then and there, on the said days and times respectively, did arise, and the air was thereby greatly corrupted and infected, to the great damage and common nuisance of Her Majesty's subjects near there inhabiting, and of all others passing, repassing, labouring, &c., and which doth yet continue." Mr. Wright having very lengthily expounded to the Court the law upon the subject, their Worships adjourned the further hearing until Friday last, when, after examination of a great many witnesses brought by Mr. Wright to substantiate his complaint (the hearing of which occupied the whole of the day), their Worships committed the defendant to take his trial for the offence, admitting him to bail in £40, with two sureties in £20 each, for his appearance at the ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions.

SADDLE STEALING.—Last evening Mr. Robert Appleton, of Pitt-street, had occasion to make a business call in Bligh-street, near Mr. Campbell's store, and was absent for a few minutes from his pony. On his return he found the pig-skin saddle, worth about 50s. *non est.*

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed John Croker, Esq., of Dungowan, Peel's River, to be a magistrate of the territory and its dependencies; and John Gordon MacMillan, Charles Nuttall Thorne, and William Timms, Esqrs, all of Geelong, of the district of Port Phillip, to be magistrates of the territory and of the town of Geelong.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.—CASSILIS.—Mr. Benjamin Moore, Chief Constable at Cassilis, has been appointed Bailiff of the Small Debts Court, in the room of Constable Patrick Logan resigned.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—On Thursday last a coroner's inquest was held at Merriman's, the Whalers' Arms, Miller's Point, on the body of Benedict Chuntz, late a seaman belonging to the ship Marion, lying off Moore's Wharf. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday afternoon deceased with others were engaged on board the Marion in staying the foretopmast, and that while heaving up the mast the bolt that goes into the cap broke, deceased then standing on the cap; when the bolt broke the mast jerked, and threw the deceased from his position on the cap to the deck, a distance of about 100 feet; the poor fellow never moved or spoke more. His left arm and leg were broken, and the base of the skull fractured, with the violence of the fall. Dr. Tierney deposed that such a fall would cause a concussion of the brain from which instant death would result.—On Wednesday afternoon a child of about two years of age, named Eleanor Leonard, residing at Chippendale, fell into a well and was drowned. It appears that the well had a lid, but no hinges; some person must have been drawing water, and omitted to cover up the well until his or her return, and the infant walked unconsciously to its death. An inquest was yesterday held upon the body. In both cases a verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Michael Cassidy, Chief Constable at Balranald, in the District of the Lower Darling, to be an Inspector of Distilleries, in the room of Mr. John White, resigned.

LEASES.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the under-mentioned portion of land, the lease of which is advertised for sale at Camden, on the 22nd instant, has been withdrawn:—Lot 2, 10.0 acres, county of Camden, on the Wollondilly River.

SYDNEY STREET.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed it to be notified, that as a portion of Kensington-street, as shown in the plan of the Surveyor-General, referred to in the notice of the 27th November, 1849, is found to encroach upon private property, the breadth of the carriage way in the said portion of the street, has been reduced in the following manner:—Kensington-street, from Botany street to Union-street; carriage way, 18 feet; footway, 3 feet 6 inches. Kensington-street, from Union Road to Parramatta-street; carriage, from 18 feet at Union Road to 15 feet 6 inches at the building line of Parramatta-street; footway, 3 feet 6 inches.

GIPPS LAND.

(From the Correspondent of the Melbourne Daily News.)

APRIL 30.—You will excuse me not writing you before this, but since my last there has been little intelligence of any moment stirring here, for we seem to be in the land of forgetfulness. Our trade with Van Diemen's land has greatly diminished of late, for now we have only two vessels constantly in the cattle trade, whereas last year we had eight or nine; but this is accounted for by the low price of stock in Hobart Town, and the melting-pot realising more, besides doing away with the risk and casualties of death by the voyage; but this on the other hand opens out a large trade between this and Sydney, whither we send most of our tallow and wool. The Miranda has been kept constantly going between here and Sydney for some months past, besides many other vessels that have come in occasionally for a load, all of which have got as much as they could carry away. The brig Diana left this about a fortnight since with a full cargo, and the commander of her, G. R. Peake, being a man very much respected for his urbanity and attentiveness to passengers, would always meet with a full share of what is going. It is now about six months since the Immigration Barracks have been finished at Alberton, since when we had about a dozen immigrants sent by the Diana, brig, all of which were monopolized by one gentleman, and about three months since we had five or six more by the schooner Albert. I think it is quite time we had a few more, for they are very much wanted. I see that of late you have had two ship loads of orphan girls, some of these, say fifty or a hundred for a trial, I am certain would meet with ready and respectable places, and I should think the Government ought in justice let us have a share; they might be sent down under charge of one of the elder girls, who could act as matron over the rest for such a short voyage. We have been honoured with a visit from your respected Collector, who came by the way of Hobart Town, and now that he can see things for himself, how they are situated respecting our Custom House and port, it is to be hoped he will cause the Government to establish the Custom House at Alberton, according to the plan shown at the public sale for it was upon the faith of these representations upon the plan—the Custom House here, a lock-up there, a police office here, and so on, that parties were induced to compete so much for the allotments near to those places, some of which, I believe, went as high as £30 and more. The schooner Albert went up the river Albert to the stores of Messrs. Dobson and Son, and took in a good cargo of wheat, oats, butter, &c., and came down the river again without any stoppage. And well for the settlers she did go to Alberton, for it commenced raining very much, which would have prevented them from getting their grain carted down to the port in time for her; but she was wind-bound at the bar for some days; she left this last Monday for Sealers' Cove, where she was to take in as many staves as she could carry. This is likely to open up a good trade between this place and Melbourne, as coming from here there will be no duty on them as there is on staves from Hobart Town; but the labour is so much higher here than there that I am afraid it will outbalance the item of duty. Labour we want, and plenty of it; so get the Government to let us have our share, and then, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE arrivals of this week have added considerably to our stocks of British and Eastern goods, but in most cases without materially reducing former rates. Bottled Porter and Ales, as well as draught Porter, continue in request.—Spirits are less sought for.—Importers have been cleared of Salt, having realized at prices averaging about £5: St. Ubes' continues scarce. —The arrivals of Tobacco have not influenced the market, the rates obtained for last being refused for present parcels.—At auction, damaged Coffee realized extreme rates, 5½d. to 7½d.; the trade have since quitted a few lots at 8d.—Extracts from the *Times*, of 22nd January, quote a very considerable rise on Sugar in the home market, which would doubtless on receipt, cause an advance in all the Eastern ports: Extensive fires in the province of Pampanga, it was anticipated, would cause holders to be firm in Manila. According to last advices, the number of vessels looked for on this side is limited, and the Enmore, generally supposed to be on her way down, had been taken off the berth.—Fruits have again been quitted in quantity at former rates, the demand increasing as the season progresses. —The demand for Winter Goods is rather limited owing to the mildness of the season, which acts against the importer.—Cigars have been taken at improved rates.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, May 18.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

AN animated demand continues for all descriptions of colonial exports, but in the absence of further British advices, there is no alteration in prices to quote except-ing some improvement in tallow, which results from the easier terms of freight.

The arrivals of wool are now very limited, and the deliveries of tallow are somewhat on the decline.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	0 0	to	0 0
Fair to good	1 1¼		1 3
Low to middling	0 11¼		1 1
Locks, pieces, &c.	0 6		0 10
Grease	0 6		0 7½
Sheepskins	0 3¼		0 5½
Hides (each)	3 0		5 6

TALLOW.

		£	s.	d.
Beef—	Bourne Russell	28	0	0
	Ayerst	28	0	0
	Blaxland	28	10	0
	Argyle Boiling Establishment	28	10	0
Mutton—	Hibbard, Twofold Bay	29	5	0
	J. Smith, Moreton Bay	29	0	0
	Nott	29	10	0
	H. W. Hamilton	29	10	0
	B. Russell	29	15	0

MORT AND BROWN,
Auctioneers.

Sydney, May 17.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT.—Wheat seems still to have a downward tendency, the prices ruling this week from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; a few samples, however, of superior quality fetched 3s. 6½d.

OTHER GRAIN.—Maize 3s. to 3s. 6d., barley 3s., oats 3s.

FLOUR.—Some of the mills still quote £10, while others maintain the reduced price given in our last report of £9 10s. for fine, per ton of 2000 lbs.

BRAN, in larger quantities, is sold at 10d. the bushel.

BISCUIT.—No. 1 (cabin), 17s. per cwt.; No. 2 (ship), 13s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—(Colonial) £3 18s. to £4 per ton.

CATTLE, &c.—There have been a great number of cattle offered, but only a very small proportion were really in slaughtering condition. One lot, of 113 bullocks, in first-rate order, sold at 57s. 6d. per head; a lot of 69 went at 42s., one of 60 at 35s., one of 150 at 32s., one of 73 at 26s. We have heard of sales as low as 15s. and 16s. but it need not be said that they were rubbish. Holders of good stock ought not to keep back, as there is just now a good demand for salting purposes, for which operation the present weather is highly favourable. Mr. Stewart sold 40 heifers and cows at an average of 25s., some with calves going as high as 70s. With sheep the market is very well supplied, and sales are free at from 4s. 9d. to 6s. according to quality. Calves fetch from 10s. for inferior to 27s. 6d. for superior animals. Large fat pigs are worth 2½d. to 2¾d., and porkers 3d. to 3½d. per lb. The general run of lambs fetch 6s. 6d. The butchers supply beef at 7s. for best quality, and 6s. 3d. for second, per 100lbs.; mutton at 8s. 4d. for best, and 10s. 5d for second quality, per 100lbs.

HORSES.—Mr. Stewart's sales of horses amount to 27 head, at prices ranging from 45s. to 12l. 10s. A few draught horses or mares, and a few pair of carriage matches, would command a ready sale at fair prices.

FORAGE.—Hay, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s. per ton; straw, 2l. to 2l. 10s. Green fodder sells at 6d. the dozen bundles by the load.

POULTRY.—Fowls 1s. 6d., ducks 3s., geese 5s., and turkeys from 6s. to 8s. per couple.

EGGS meet with ready purchasers in the dealers at 1s. per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter 10d. to 1s., cheese 3½d. to 4d., and bacon 5d. to 6d. per lb.

FRUIT.—Apples, from Van Diemen's Land, were sold by the importer at 16s. 6d. the case of two bushels. There are few, if any, colonial, now brought to market. Oranges are beginning to arrive, and sell at 5d. to 9d. per dozen. Peaches, 2s. 6d. the basket.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbages 1s. to 2s. 6d., and cauliflower 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen; turnips and carrots 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches; pumpkins 4s. to 8s. per dozen; beans 3s. 6d. per bushel.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your very interesting leader of to-day you impute to me a doctrine with which I neither am nor ever was in any way connected. "The prohibiting of the exportation of capital for the importation of labour,"—(or as you justly term it, of nothing),—while on the contrary my doctrine from first to last, as freely explained in every speech I have made, in every letter or paper I have either published or penned,—as well as in my conversations with my friends, has invariably been couched in these words, or words precisely and cautiously drawn up to the same effect—namely, "That no portion of any of the *public revenues* of the colony should be exported for the importation of labour for *private purposes!* The converse of this doctrine, now as hitherto so strongly objected to by me, being in my opinion (and as it has in its most extensive, long-protracted, and destructive trial now proved) not only ruinously impolitic, but, for obvious reasons, too obvious to require my explaining them, most flagrantly unjust also.

I have to request the favour of your early insertion of this communication.

And am, Gentlemen,
Yours, most obediently,
W. BLAND.

P.S.—Your remarks—and those of your correspondent "A Suffering Squatter"—on the Banks, have been amply anticipated by me in a letter, embracing the wide circle of nearly the whole of our financial system,—a copy of which was transmitted, through the local Government, in January last, to the Minister for the colonies; and it gives me no small pleasure to find that in so important a matter I am likely to obtain so much powerful advocacy and support.

W. B.

THE SUFFERING SQUATTER'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Endeavouring to penetrate his obscurely expressed meaning, I have said that if the Suffering Squatter wishes to set a-going a new Bank, or to increase the capital of the Railway, he must convince the moneyed people that they can trust each other. And the grounds of distrust which he will have to remove from the minds of the majority are threefold. First, there is the ground of experience—the ruin of former Joint Stock Companies; for most people do not take from experience wise lessons in order to the guiding of their future actions by an avoidance of the real causes of former calamities, and by an adoption of proper precautions against their recurrence,—but they get flurried and swear against everything of the kind that has failed altogether. Against such unreasoning fears, the Suffering Squatter must be prepared with a better argument than the personal integrity and social respectability of the parties associated with him in the undertaking. He must prepare a constitution that will render mismanagement difficult, and if his pastoral habits have rendered him unfit for this he must consult those who can do it.

Secondly, he will find a cause of distrust, with reference to banks, in the circumstance that individuals engaged in business are jealous of their transactions being seen by a numerous Board of Directors, composed of rivals—an objection which does not apply to the same extent to the English Colonial Banks as to the pure Colonial. But thirdly and chiefly the mercantile world in Sydney, consisting principally of agency houses in connexion with English houses, have been accustomed to a series of mutually accommodating and beneficial transactions through the English Colonial Banks, which the pure Colonial Banks have until lately declined to give.

Moreover, if the Suffering Squatter wishes to start a bank a question will arise in some minds, is another bank required? If, however, he merely desires that the Colonial Banks should have a larger share of business, and so keep the dividends amongst ourselves, it may be remarked in reply that probably as great a proportion of the dividends of the latter goes out of the colony as of the former, and probably also a considerable portion of that proportion is paid to persons who have had or still have property and relatives in the colony. These are the very persons who are most likely to acquire an interest in any of the investments likely at any time to be created in the colony.

It may be laid down as a certain fact, though paradoxical to state, that the moneyed colonists prefer *no interest* to three per cent. (which is the interest on our debentures, if we take into account the premium paid and the short time they have to run)—and three per cent. to five per cent. the guaranteed railway interest. There must be a reason for this—this reason has a relation to the ratio of convertibility. The bank deposit is more convertible than a Government debenture, and the latter than the railway share. And people like to be ready to take advantage of circumstances. I can account for it no other way. Yet it is only by tremendous sacrifices that any property can be realized. It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, yet by and by he boasteth.

G. G.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of some cases of persons labouring under phlegmonous inflammation having been brought under the notice of the Benevolent Society of this town for relief, a committee of the undermentioned gentlemen was formed for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of these attacks, which in some instances terminated fatally. After much enquiry the accompanying report was approved of by the Committee, by giving publicity to which you may induce a further investigation of a subject involving the property and lives of many individuals.

The names of places and persons have, for obvious reasons, been suppressed in the report. The disease evidently originated in the human subject by contact with cattle, labouring under some malignant malady.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
RICHARD SADLIER.

Liverpool, May 14.

Committee.—Chairman, Captain Moore, J.P.; J. V. Blomfield, Esq., J.P.; J. B. Bossley, Esq., J.P.; Rev. J. Walker, M.A.; Thomas Barton, Esq., (Surgeon); Joseph Hoskins, Esq. Secretary—Richard Sadlier, Esq., R.N.

History of the Disease.

From what we can collect from the testimony of several respectable persons, the distemper now prevailing amongst cattle, sheep, horses, &c., and which has been communicated to the human subject, made its appearance about 1847, at L——n, when several sheep and cattle died.

Since then there have been apparently periodical returns. In about March, 1848, 1849, and February and March, 1850, numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs have been affected; even dogs, goats, and cats have died. The men who skinned these animals have likewise been attacked with a malignant disease of a typhoidal character, commencing with malignant pustule. Three men have died in this neighbourhood (Liverpool); a fourth, we learned, has died recently near Sydney.

A heifer died March, 1849, near Mr. B—'s, on a portion of land separated from L——n by a fence. Two men of the name of Crisp, father and son, skinned this animal and cut up the carcass: both men died within about a week or ten days. The body of the eldest Crisp did not present any thing very remarkable, except a few pustules where there had been scars; but the son's legs before death were swollen to an enormous size, putting on the appearance of malignant scurvy. After death the body became so swollen as with difficulty to be placed in the coffin. The particular symptoms exhibited, we have not been able to ascertain, having no medical report upon it.

Many others have suffered from skinning the dead animals, and coming in contact with persons affected. The woman who washed the corpse of Turner, who died at the Cross Roads, became affected and very ill. A man near Camden suffered much from a piece of flesh thrown at him, which struck him under the eye, and produced considerable swelling of the face and head.

Lang, the constable at Liverpool, nearly lost his life by skinning a bullock; his arm swelled to a great extent, and nothing but the most active medical treatment saved his life; his wife, who washed the bandages employed, was taken very ill with inflammation in the hand.

Three men at R—y, others at L——n were more or less severely attacked.

In consequence of the stock having been removed from L——n, the grass had become abundant, and Mr. M—, of R—y, engaged some of the paddocks to run stock on, purchasing part of Scott's stock which ran there. Charles Cox at the same period purchased the remainder, which did not die, he having removed them to D—— C——. Two of M—'s cattle died the first week, and three the following; also some of Mr. R——d's cattle which were placed there died. Mr. M—e on this removed his cattle, but it would appear, the distemper continued in his herd ever since.

During the last two years Mr. M—, of ——, has lost upwards of eighty head of cattle of all descriptions and ages; two or three have died in the morning, although they appeared quite healthy. On other farms a similar mortality has taken place.

The cattle that died depastured mostly, if not entirely, upon the cleared grounds.

Both fat and lean cattle are affected, but fat cattle most frequently.

Cattle which come down the country when placed in receiving paddocks where this distemper had prevailed have been attacked and died. According to some, the disease was first observed to break out when the feed was bad, but according to others, after heavy rains, when the grass was abundant.

Fat cattle and working bullocks lately driven down the country have been attacked on their reaching Sydney and died on their return back.

Horses, goats, pigs, dogs and cats, have died either from eating the flesh or coming in contact with the bodies, yet in many instances pigs and dogs have eaten the flesh with impunity—it is supposed that eating the spleen and those portions where the blood has been congested, has been destructive of life, whereas other portions of the animal which are observed to be depleted of blood may be eaten without danger—likewise men have cut up and handled the bodies, having scars on their hands, WITHOUT suffering inconvenience, whereas others who have assisted, as in the case of Lang the constable at Liverpool, have had their lives endangered, no doubt owing to constitutional predisposition.

Five goats of Mrs. M——, and a mare of Dr. E——, died, the mare was employed to draw home the hide and portions of the deceased bullock—the goats were in the yard where the flesh was deposited—the mare exhibited appearances of paralysis, and died in a quarter of an hour. Several goats have since died, dying with scarce a struggle.

The distemper appears easily and rapidly communicated.

Captain M—— purchased two bullocks from Mr. B——, one of which died the second day. A cow which occasionally ran at the Liverpool side of the river, also depastured at M—— B——k. These animals, there can be but little doubt, conveyed the distemper across the river, by which Captain M—n lost a horse and five bullocks; other settlers there also lost cattle.

The most remarkable case appears to have been in the instance of Mr. B——'s working bullocks. Last October this gentleman had occasion to send up the county two teams of bullocks, to assist in bringing down his wool; on their return, near Queanbeyan, three months after they were sent up the country, several of the bullocks when the men went to yoke them were furious and dangerous to approach. Nine bullocks out of the team died. A friend lent some bullocks to enable the team to proceed down the country; the men, unfortunately, hobbled one with the hobbles taken off the dead bullocks; on their reaching home this bullock died: altogether twelve bullocks died. There is a rumour that the men in charge of the bullocks attributed their furious condition and death to turning them into a swamp, near Queanbeyan, and their eating some plant growing there.

The disease has not been entirely confined to the county of Cumberland. Mr. James B——n states that at his cattle station, between Bong Bong and Illawarra, he has lost nine bullocks, presenting the same appearance as the affected cattle here, and that several of his horses became ill, their coats standing out roughly, and that they were obliged to send them away. On this run there is a public stock-yard erected by subscription. We learn that sheep some years back were obliged to be removed from stations on the Murrumbidgee in consequence of the deaths which ensued and were attributed then to vegetable poisons.

That the distemper differs from black-leg, catarrh, or murrain, is evident, as black-leg is confined in its attacks to young animals, not exceeding three years of age, is generally topical in its attacks, and the body is not dangerous to handle or flay; so with catarrh, the bodies of sheep can be handled with impunity, while as to murrain, the disease is marked by large abscesses of a malignant character spread over the body. It is to be regretted that we have not been able to ascertain the number of cattle, horses, &c, that have died, nor the number of persons affected, or who have died from the consequence of the distemper communicated to them, so as to enable us to draw up a more perfect history of the case.

It is also to be regretted that in the *post mortem* examinations of the animals, the contents of the stomach have not been properly scrutinized so as to have satisfied the doubts of some persons as to whether these animals have died of vegetable poisons or not—a question on which the Committee have no evidence to warrant any conclusion.

Symptoms.

The animal, if a bullock or a cow, often appears in good health feeding, suddenly falls down and dies, as if seized with asphyxia, but an attentive observer will notice dulness, a great desire for water, the use of *which accelerates death*, the white of the eye bloodshot, ears thrown back, hair standing up rough, sniffling or sneezing, twitching about the loins, but little loss of appetite, body hot discharge from the nose, diarrhœa very offensive (if a cow, the milk in general dries up), neck becomes swollen, the blood, if drawn in the early stage, flows with great velocity, being very dark, and speedily coagulates — when the neck swells bleeding is all but impracticable.

If a horse—coat rough, tremour, convulsions—often dies without a struggle, *but* sometimes struggles hard, pawing and kicking. Dr. Eckford's mare exhibited signs of paralysis, and died in fifteen minutes—the goats, from the position they were found in, seemed to have died without a struggle.

Appearances after Death.

The body swells very much, becomes highly offensive, melt greatly enlarged and gorged, often weighing 10 lbs.—double its usual length, tin colour resembling liver, small bowels, sometimes inflamed and diseased *internally*—the external blood-vessels gorged, heart sometimes depleted and flabby, at other times containing black blood; little or no blood in the flesh, bloody discharge from the anus, froth from the mouth, gall bladder full, liver often sound, at other times diseased, as if rotten—stomach, often healthy *inside*—blood coagulated on the hide, near the heart—the appearance of the blood resembles animals struck by lightning.

Nature of the disease—highly malignant and contagious.

Men who have skinned dead animals have either suffered from phlegmonous inflammation or died from its consequences, as already particularised.

With animals, the mere smelling, where cattle have died, the eating the blood and meat—as with pigs, dogs, and cats, contact or effluvia—as with horses, goats, &c., appear sufficient to generate disease and produce death.

Animals may convey the disease to distances, though apparently in a good state of health at the time, as was the case with the bullock purchased by Captain M——, the fat cattle and working bullocks journeying to Sydney, &c.

Some persons doubt the disease being contagious, from the circumstance that cattle have been brought in contact with those diseased, without being affected; but this is no proof of its non-contagious character, only of the insusceptibility of the animals to disease at the time. Physicians, clergymen, nurses, &c., are constantly brought in contact with contagious diseases without injury. It is impossible sometimes by sleeping in the same bed, or even by vaccination, to impart disease from one human subject to another—so great is the insusceptibility to contagion *at times*.

On those lands, such as the Orphan School Estate, Cecil Hills, Hoxton Park, &c., which lie off the main thoroughfare, there has been no appearance of the disease; and even lands, at the opposite side of the road to R—y, where cattle *have not been received*, have been free: facts militating against the supposition that the disease is *infectious*, or an epidemic. Upon the question of malignant pustule, Elliotson remarks, as to milbrand—"I believe that in general it is not infectious but merely contagious."

Remedies.

Bleed copiously in the *early stage* of the complaint; if not relieved, repeat the bleeding, purge the animal with 1 lb. of salts, 1 ounce saltpetre in two quarts of water, probably oil would be a better purgative; keep the animal from water four or five days, as access to water produces immediate death.

If the purging stops from the bleeding, the animal will probably recover; if not, death is certain to ensue. Stimulants of ammonia may be found useful in the latter stage of the disease.

In Prussia, for a somewhat similar disease, effusion of cold water is employed.

Precautions and Preventives.

Burn the bodies immediately, and everthing that has touched them, also burn all round where they have died.

In bleeding or handling them be very cautious of the blood, and careful to have no scratches or punctures on the hands.

Wash well with warm water, soap, and alum, and cauterize over every scratch, and up the veins of the arm.

Poultice and foment freely on the first symptoms of inflammation; also, scarify freely where matter has been, employ ammonia freely AFTER the inflammation has subsided.

Delay not to send for medical aid.

Concluding Observations, &c.

As this distemper assumes in its *origin* a local character, and as far as we can learn has only extended itself by contagion, we are led therefore to conclude that it is not owing to any atmospheric influence, especially as cattle on neighbouring farms, only divided by the road, have had no symptoms of it.

That the bodies of these animals are highly malignant and dangerous there can be no doubt, and that they are more so before decomposition sets in than afterwards is probable, as it would appear that while LIVING the disease is rapidly communicable, and that in the instances where the human subject has been attacked, the bodies of the animals flayed or handled could scarcely have been even in an incipient stage of decomposition; in fact, while decomposition may generate a new poison, and possibly from the extraordinary offensiveness of the bodies, does do so in the present instance, it is a well established fact that it is destructive of the original one,—but in either case the bodies of such animals are highly dangerous to the touch, if not so from the effluvia exhaled.

It is a well established fact that diseases are communicable from brutes to men, and from men to brutes. Hydrophobia, cowpox, glanders, itch, &c., are enumerated as being thus communicable. Amongst these diseases the most identical with the present case is one described by Elliotson, page 345, as peculiar to Germany, named milbrand, or inflammation of the melt, analogous to malignant pustule; "This *is communicable* to the human subject. Many persons had malignant pustules by merely *touching* the blood, or where there is MALIGNANT PUSTULE merely putting a knife into the mouth wetted with blood is sufficient to affect the system; the disease I imagine is by no means understood, but its existence is an undoubted fact."

In this notice we have no cause assigned for generating this disease (milbrand), nor are the symptoms on the brute creature sufficiently described to enable us to come to any conclusion as to its actual identity with the present question, but it would appear from the *Farming Magazine*, November, 1826, that this disease attacked *cattle only*; and that it is communicated from touching the *sores* of the animals affected, therefore does not entirely correspond in character with the present malady, though alike malignant. The remedy used had been effusions of cold water by means of wet linen. In treating malignant pustule, the same author, page 492, observes, that animals which have died of a particular disease, in which there are pustules tending to gangrene, have communicated occasionally carbuncular pustules of a dark colour to persons who *have skinned them* and they have perished, and that this is communicated by the contact of the blood or secretions of the diseased animal; that veterinary surgeons, shepherds, tanners, butchers, and labourers who come in contact with such animals are most subject to be attacked. The animals that have died in this district have no malignant pustules, either internal or external; in some instances, however, there had been ulceration of the smaller intestines.

The malignant effects of vegetable poisons on the animal system is described in Stillingfleet's Tracts, page 381. "In the plains of Schonen and Westrogothia the *cows died in heaps* in the spring of the year, from eating the water-hemlock, which being then covered with water they could not distinguish by its smell; hundreds of horned cattle also died near Tornen; the symptoms varied much, yet agreed in this, that the cattle upon grazing indiscriminately on all sorts of herbs had their bellies swelled, were seized with convulsions, and in a few days expired with horrible bellowings. No man dare flay the *recent* carcasses, as they found by experience that not only the hands of such as attempted, but the faces too, had been inflamed and mortified, and that death had ensued."

That poisonous plants and shrubs have been destructive to cattle at South Australia, and to sheep and horses at Western Australia, statements have appeared in the public journals of these colonies, the Bartonia abounds in the latter colony. That this colony should be an exception in this respect to the other portions of the world we are not to expect; that these consequences will be noticeable (should a vegetable poison be the cause, on which we *feel incompetent at present* to decide) at irregular periods, is also what we may look for in a variable climate like this. In the present instance however, owing to the great danger of *post mortem* examinations, and to the difficulty of personal inspection, we find it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory cause for the visitation; we must, therefore, content ourselves with calling the public attention to facts, consequences, and precautions.

The subjoined table will give some idea of the variety of plants on which animals feed, the numbers they reject, and the instinctive discrimination of animals in the selection of their daily food. On 2314 experiments it appears that

		eat		refuse		plants
Oxen		276		218		plants
Goats	"	449	"	126	"	
Sheep	"	387	"	141	"	
Horses	"	262	"	212	"	
Swine	"	72	"	171	"	

Thus these animals leave untouched 886 plants.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—At the entrance to the enclosure which surrounds the Museum, it is intimated on a board very similar to the wooden placards conveying intelligence as to man-traps, spring guns, or bloodhounds, with which some gentlemen, more exclusive than amiable, are in the habit of ornamenting their pleasure grounds, that visitors are, "by order of the Committee," admitted to the Institution above-named, one day in the week between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Can you inform the public what justification can be offered for this, apparently, disgraceful arrangement in reference to what has cost that public so much?

There is certainly not much to be seen in the Museum, but what is there ought surely to be made reasonably accessible to the inhabitants of the colony, so that they may have the opportunity of obtaining whatever information, improvement, or gratification may be derivable from the inspection of this infant collection

I submit that this public institution ought to be open to the public every day of the week until six P.M. The hours of school and of business are generally from nine or ten till four, and it is of great importance that young people and men engaged in business, should have it in their power to visit the collection after the engagements of the day are over.

M.

Sydney, May 17.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I must confess that I am one of those mistaken individuals who hailed with some degree of satisfaction the establishment of English Banks in the colony. I thought that money so brought amongst us would have enabled us more rapidly and beneficially to increase and extend the internal resources of the colony—that the shareholders in England, wealthy men of some standing, would, by these establishments, become identified with the best interests of the colony—that a feeling of mutual interest would produce a corresponding feeling of mutual good will—but, alas, these day dreams dwell not in the regions or atmosphere of money-making, which seems to quench all chivalry or generosity of sentiment; and it even became evident that the agents of the Banks here received from their superiors at home some such instruction and advice as given by the worldly father to his son—make money lad—honestly, of course—but make money.

There has been great apathy in the colony as to what Bank the real colonists should keep their accounts in, but a considerable number of people, merchants and others, reside here who are not colonists, whose interests are identified with English interests, and who on that account deal with the English Banks.

The disclosures made during the last seven years, of gross mismanagement in some of the colonial Banks, has also damaged them; and the English Banks having branches in various parts of the colonies, as well as in England, draw business to their institutions by facilitating commercial exchanges.

It is high time, however, that the colonists should bestir themselves; the loss by the large profits in banking going out of the colony is not the only mischief that has been done by British capital.—When the Bank of Australasia with £200,000 or 300,000 first commenced business, a slight and perhaps favourable impetus was given to many transactions, but when it was joined by the Union Bank, and these two institutions commenced a race of competition for colonial profits, and with reckless rapidity raised their joint capital to £1,600,000, speculation was carried on to cupidity, and I knew one man who mortgaged his house in 1838 to raise one £100, who in 1843 failed with his name on bills to the amount of £100,000. This was no solitary instance—witness the £160,000 lent to one mercantile firm by these banks, recovered by them by a shameless prostitution of the law from the unfortunate shareholders of the Bank of Australia, and hundreds of instances might be given of insolvency, ruin, guilt, and death, the result of wild speculation engendered and fostered by the rapid introduction of foreign money.

It is fair, however, to look at both sides of the operation—was it the money of the English banks that bought up the waste lands of the colony, that filled the Colonial Treasury, and that led to the extensive emigration which so rapidly recovered the colony from its stamp of convictism to a free and better state—many are the sufferers in the transactions which occurred in this transition—some have been bowed down to the grave, many have grown care-worn and grey; the Insolvent Court tells a sad tale of misery and crime, but the colony has advanced. The member for Sydney looks among his own class and sees many poverty-stricken, and talks about ruin, and capital, and labour, about which he understands nothing, but in no part of the world is wealth more generally distributed than in this colony; every man and woman, honest and industrious, may gain a comfortable living; the misery of over population and over competition is here unknown. No man eats brown bread in Australia, except medicinally. Every man has a frying-pan and a beefsteak to put in it, and our atmosphere is redolant of the steam of boiled beef.

It may be a comfort, however, to the Suffering Squatter and others, to know that the colonial Banks are extending their business and connection both at home and in the adjacent colonies; in doing this, they must, however, proceed with due liberality, and even at some sacrifice. Their well-wishers can do little for them if they fail to do their duty,—if as bankers they confine their views to the mere gathering in of profits to their shareholders, which, judging from their rates of exchange, I fear is the case, the public will care little about them, and look upon one Bank as good as another, the Banks only consulting their profits, the public their convenience.

I fear, Gentlemen, patriotism is here, as elsewhere, at a low ebb. Public feeling certainly is, morally and politically. Let us hope, however, that our New Constitution may rouse us up, and that when the game is a foot we will not allow it to be run down by the worthless and the profligate.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GREYBEARD.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

JANUARY 24.—In our last letter it stated that a speculative feeling existed of a very general character, and that it had the appearance of continuing: and it has continued, and many fresh articles have been taken up by the speculators with eagerness, by several connected with the Drug and Dry-saltery trade. Camphor has advanced some fifty per cent. Lac dye, Safflower, Gutta Percha, and variety of other articles, have materially advanced, as will be seen on reference to the price current. The favorite article of coffee has, of course, been largely dealt in, a further advance of 5s. took place immediately after the last mail, and large purchases were made of good ordinary native Ceylon at 66s. to 65s. 9d. but a reaction has taken place, and the quotation of 60s. to 62s. must be received with caution, as there do not appear to be many buyers thereat; yet it should be stated that there are not many sellers, and the large holders appear to be firm. Tea has further advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb. Cotton ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. Pepper, 1d. Indigo, fully 3d. per lb. The declaration for the next quarterly sale, 12th February, already amounts to 11,000 chests.

During the last few days, however, the produce markets have become more quiet. The unexpected appearance of the Russian loan for £5,000,000, all to be paid up by the 1st of July, was deemed calculated to check the declining value of money, as well as taking much out of the market, or rather bringing into the market a new speculative article, absorb that sum, and public opinion seemed to think it would check investments in produce, and a sort of lull came over our markets; but that impression seems to be wearing away, as it really does not affect the money market to any extent, and the loan stands at a premium of 3 to 4 per cent.

The colonial markets, as was anticipated, have again shown firmness and activity. The sales held of the various articles have been large, but ready purchasers have been found at full, and for some kinds at increased quotations. The general tone of business has been favourable, and large speculative inquiries have been made. The sugar market opened with an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt., and this has been fully maintained throughout. Some large parcels were disposed of, and prices now are firm at increased rates. Native coffee has again risen not less than 8s. per cwt. Fine plantation Ceylon has realised an advance of 4s. The native kinds experienced a reaction of 6d. per cwt, but soon recovered to nearly their former rate, 63s. per cwt. being now quoted. Saltpetre is a good deal more in demand, and an advance of fully 6d. per cwt. has been established. Spices have manifested slight animation. Pimento, at ½d. lb. increase, has changed hands: and mace, for dull to middling bright, has advanced fully 2d. per lb. Better inquiry exists for rice at fully 6d. per cwt. Considerable speculation has prevailed in the tea market, and common congous cannot be purchased under 10¾d. to 11d. per lb. In the medium descriptions of congou, also, there have been extensive transactions.

BEES WAX has commanded a ready sale throughout the past year at steady prices.

CANES.—The supply to this market has been very small, and each parcel on arrival has met with a good demand.

COWRIES have been in demand at full rates for the African trade. The imports have been limited.

M. O'PEARL SHELLS.—In January we received an import of 400 tons of Panama, fair average quality, which realised £15 per ton: since then the market has been very indifferently supplied, and extreme prices have been obtained.

RICE has been in steady demand; and the fluctuation in prices has not been more than 1 per cwt. throughout the year. The import of East India has been 260,800 bags and 18,800 pockets, against 254,000 bags and 64,000 pockets. The stock is estimated at 100,000 bags.

PEARL SAGO and the FLOUR have commanded a ready sale at uniform prices. The Flour is much liked for sizing purposes, and our quotations seem likely to be maintained for some time, the quantity on the way being by no means large.

TERRA JAPONICA.—In the early part of the year the arrivals were considerable, and prices gradually gave way 2 per cwt. The last three months there has been more inquiry, and fair quality is worth 11 3 per cwt. In January there was a large business done in Kutch, and 22 was realized; subsequently, large imports taking place into London, prices declined to 15; but the last month there has been more demand, and prices have rallied a little, 18 being the value of good quality.

CASSIA LIGNEA has been much sought after, and high prices have been realised. The supply to this market has been very trifling, but large arrivals are looked forward to for London; and prices during the month have suffered a decline of 10 to 15 per cwt.

PEPPER.—The supplies have been very short of previous years, and a speculative feeling springing up in favour of the article, an advance of ½d. per lb. has been maintained. The stock is estimated at 1800 bags.

SILK.—The silk trade for the year 1849 has been of a very satisfactory nature, which may be attributable to the following cause—a good demand for home consumption, a considerable export to the continent and America, a reduction in the imports of China to the extent of 1700 bales, the short production of Italian silks, owing to the severe frosts, and a readiness on the part of speculators and dealers to purchase immediately on arrival. The result has been an advance of 3 per lb. on fine Tsatlee China, 2 on Taysaams, 1 to 1 6 per lb. on the best filatures of Bengals, and 3 to 4 per lb. on all Italian silks. Notwithstanding the apparent great advance, it must be borne in mind that present prices are not relatively higher than former years, when the imports have not been excessive, and the public mind freed from apprehensions arising from national causes. The stocks on hand are comparatively low, and the prospects for imports encouraging; waste silks, and knubbs and husks, remained in a depressed state for the first eight months of the year, and the stock large; but owing to a good demand for the yarn, both for France and other parts, the manufacturers employed in the branch are again in full operations, and the stocks cleared off, and the best qualities have advanced 2d. per lb. on knubbs, and 6d. per lb. on fine Italian gum waste.

COFFEE.—Of East India descriptions, including Mocha, Java, Ceylon, both native and plantation, nothing of any consequence has been received, although the demand could have taken off large parcels of every description throughout the year, at good prices. In these circumstances the dealers have had to draw largely from London and Liverpool, the imports coastwise being 287 tons against 198 tons. The stocks of coffee in the leading markets of Europe having been recently found to be unusually low, the attention of dealers and speculators has been drawn to the article, and during the last two months prices have materially advanced. West India being now 10 to 12 on common, and 20 to 15 on the good and fine qualities, higher than at this period last year; and other descriptions nearly as much. In the Clyde the stocks are also much reduced, being 150 tons against 210 tons; but the quantity removed from bond for home consumption has increased 1807 cwt.

TEA.—On the 14th, the deliveries of tea in London last week were much larger than for some weeks previously, amounting to 603,396 lbs. The market has been active and at full prices during the last few days. On the 21st, the deliveries of tea in London last week were, to a fair extent, being 571,032 lbs. The market is very buoyant still. On the 22nd, the series of sales, comprise 2,100 packages congou, 880 plain orange pekoe, 2,403 scented orange pekoe, 400 twankay, 990 hyson, 1,570 young hyson, 520 imperial, and 270 gunpowder, with sundry small parcels—together, 9,570 packages. They passed without spirit, and about 3,200 packages found purchasers. A few old import congous sold at 1od., and a parcel of fair at 10¼d. per lb., but these latter partly resold immediately at a profit. Some hysons and young hysons were sold at full prices, as were several little parcels of other descriptions; but the chief portion of the sale was held for high rates.

GLASGOW.—The market has now resumed its usual course, transactions for the new year being freely entered upon in the assurance that, with the present prospects for the season, prices are not likely to rule lower for some time. Most of the spinning and power loom factories resumed working earlier than usual, after the holidays, from a desire to deliver orders for which the contractors also were eager. The prices quoting since the opening of the new year have been daily hardening, and since the last American packet's advices were received, the highest previously named rates may be considered as the lowest now acceptable either for yarns or goods.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN.—This gentleman was born at Chatham in the early part of the year 1800. At twelve years of age he was appointed a midshipman in Her Majesty's navy, and sixteen days before he had attained seventeen he passed in navigation for lieutenant—the youngest midshipman that had ever done so. At the end of 1817 he was paid off and went third mate of a free-trader to Calcutta. Returning home in 1819, he got appointed to the Bengal marine (pilot service) of India, where he served till 1824, when he volunteered for the Arracan war, and received the command of the East India Company's cutter Matchless, and a division of gun-boats, in connexion with that army and flotilla. He was five times engaged, and saw much service by land and by sea, and was once wounded in the right thigh. He returned to Calcutta in 1827, having received the thanks of all the authorities, with a constitution then undermined from the baneful fever of Arracan, where so many thousands died. Pestilence reduced the forces in six months to one-fifth of their original number; but from the indominable perseverance that had marked his course, Lieutenant Waghorn rallied to the great project he had secretly at heart—namely, a steam communication between our eastern possessions and England. He communicated his plan to the officials, including the then Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, Mr. C. Lushington, now M.P., for Westminster, through whom he brought home letters from Lord Combermere, then Vice President in Council (Earl Amherst, Governor-General, being on a tour in Upper India), for the East India Company, in London, as a fit and proper person to open steam navigation with India, via the Cape of Good Hope. On his arrival in England, Lieutenant Waghorn advocated this object in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, &c., as he had previously done at Madras, the Mauritius, the Cape, and St Helena. But her Majesty's Post Office, at that time, was opposed to ocean steam navigation; and so, unfortunately, were the East India directors (except Mr. Loch), although Lieutenant Waghorn proclaimed its usefulness to all for two years. However, in October, 1829, he was called on by Lord Ellenborough (President of the India Board) and Mr. Loch (Chairman of the Court of Directors) to go to India, through Egypt, with despatches for Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, &c.; and to report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for the overland route. On that trip he got to Alexandria in 26 days! and so rapid was his journey to Trieste accomplished (nine and a half days through five kingdoms) that an inquiry was made by the Foreign Office respecting it. Lieutenant Waghorn's orders were to join the Enterprise, first steamer from England to India, at Suez, on the 6th of December, 1829. Owing to an accident she did not appear, and as he had important Government despatches, Lieutenant Waghorn had no resource except to return to England, or go on in open boat down the Red Sea. He preferred the latter as a matter of duty, and sailed down the centre of that sea without chart or compass, the north star being his guide by night, and the sun by day. Suffice it to say that he arrived at Juddah, 620 miles, in six and a half days, and there first learned that the Enterprise steamer had broken her machinery on the way from Bengal to Bombay, and was not coming. From what Lieutenant Waghorn observed in his trip, he felt convinced that for every purpose of interest, politically, morally, and commercially, between England and the East, this was the route; and it were a waste of time to say with what ardour perseverance, and firmness, he worked it to completion. Lieutenant Waghorn received the thanks of three quarters of the globe, namely, Europe, Asia, and Africa, besides numberless commendations from mercantile communities at every point where eastern trade is concerned. Unaided (except by the assistance of the Bombay Steam Company,) he built the eight halting places on the Desert between Cairo and Suez, the three hotels established above them, in which luxuries are provided and stored for the passing traveller, and rendered that hitherto waste the wonder of every traveller. When Lieutenant Waghorn left Egypt in 1841 he had established English carriages, vans, and horses, for the passengers' conveyance across the Desert (instead of camels), and placed small steamers from England on the Nile and the canal of Alexandria. The "Overland Mails" to and from India for two years (from 1831 to 1834) were worked by himself; and he summed up his labours by carrying letters to England from Bombay in 47 days, in February, 1834, without any steam from Alexandria to London. In 1847, Lieutenant Waghorn showed that England possessed another way to India as well as the route through France, the gallant officer having in the winter of that year effected a saving of 13 days in the journey *via* Trieste. He, moreover, explored a mail route through the Papal States, *via* Ancona, between England and India; and another route by way of Genoa. Each of these routes is now open (Trieste, Genoa, or Ancona) for such purpose whenever Government may think proper to order mails to and fro between England and India by either. The remains of the gallant officer were privately interred on the 15th instant, at Snodlands, near Rochester.

HOW THEY BUILD IN NEW YORK.—There was once a gentleman, who, having moved into a house in Hudson-street, tilted his chair backward against the front wall after dinner, as all Americans do, to enjoy his cigar. The dining-room was on the second floor: the wall gave way behind him, and he was spilled into the street. He was an alderman, and, luckily, pitched upon his head, or perhaps he might have been hurt; he had a two hours' headache as it was. When he sought damages in the Court of Common Pleas he was nonsuited, on the ground that living in a house in New York, he must have been aware of the peril, and was not entitled to compensation for harm of his wilful or careless seeking. A washerwoman in Canal-street, going to drive a nail into the brick wall of the next house thereto to attach her clothes-line, struck the iron through into the skull of the tenant, who happened to be taking his afternoon nap in the posture of the sufferer in the preceding story, and killed him as dead as a Sisera. She was tried for manslaughter therefor.—*Boston Herald.*

SATISFACTION.—A little fop conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who gave him some wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of great importance, saying, —"Sir, you are no gentleman—here is my card; consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honour me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction." To which the other replied—"Sir, you are a fool—here is my card, and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

DISCIPLINE.—The remark was made to a Cossack officer that the Hungarian rebellion would not be so easily put down as was generally imagined, the force of the Magyars being so very great, and the people so fanaticised. "Silence," exclaimed the Muscovite, "the Czar has ordained a victory, and his orders must be obeyed."

HUNGARIAN WOMEN.—And here I must pay a just tribute to the personal charms of those women who devote their lives and fortunes to the moral and intellectual elevation of their country. When beauty fires patriotism, we may indeed be prepared to witness deeds of heroic valour. And what beauty is that which acts as a talisman on a brave people in arms for their dearest rights! No fading moonlight countenances, blanched by privation and sorrow—no waning cheeks lit up with the paroxysm of despair—no polished marble, with its cold repulsive indifference—no figure of the drawing-room, tortured into shape by some heathen milliner—no withered relics of conventional endurance. There is a wild, daring, *piercing* beauty about these women, sprung directly from the Caucasian mountains, by the side of which your soft, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Saxon maid looks like a faint lithograph by the side of Corregio's incarnations. —*E. J. Grand.*

MORTALITY OF ENGLAND.—The *Medical Times* states that the annual mortality of England in 1700 was about 1 in 25. About the middle of the last century it increased to 1 in 20. In 1801 it was 1 in 35; in 1811, 1 in 38; and is now 1 in 45; so that in about 80 years, the chances of existence are doubled in London. In Rome, the annual deaths are now as 1 in 25; at Amsterdam, as 1 in 24; at Vienna, as 1 in 22. The inhabitant of London, therefore, has twice as good a chance of living as the burgher of Vienna.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The following is the opinion of Judge Black, recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, per Coulter, Justice, Dowsy *v.* M'Millan, 8. Barr, 160. "If a man offers to marry a woman, or promises to do it, he is not bound to comply with it, unless she agree to accept him. It takes two to make a marriage contract, as well as any other bargain. Where a man has a contract of marriage with a woman, and merely puts it off, and she becomes impatient, she cannot drag him into court and demand damages, unless she had formally offered to perform the contract on her part, and he dishonestly refuses, and so puts an end to the contract; because, perchance, he would prefer the marriage to the suit, and he ought to have the chance of making a choice."

PROFESSIONAL ACUMEN.—Dr. F., on returning home highly primed from a dinner party, was called out to see a lady said to be dangerously ill. "So!" said the Doctor to his man, "by Jove, I can't go at all; if I do you must lead me." He was taken to a room where the patient lay stretched upon her bed. The Doctor got fast hold of a bed-post with one hand, and with the other seized the lady's wrist; but, alas! all attempts to note the pulsation were vain, and he could only mumble out, "Drunk, by Jove, drunk!" "Ah, madam," cried the Abigail, as soon as the physician had staggered out, "what a wonderful man! how soon he discovered what was the matter with you!"

BOISTEROUS PREACHING.—A celebrated divine who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He was answered; "When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the lightning; so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future."

A BRILLIANT CHURCHWARDEN.—The *Berkshire Chronicle* states that in a circular sent round by the Bishop of Oxford to different parishes was this inquiry:—"Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" To which a Churchwarden, about four miles from Wallingford, wrote in answer—"He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

ARISTOCRACY OF APPETITE.—We never dreamt of the existence of such a thing until we lately overheard in the market the following brief dialogue between an old lady and a little girl standing in front of a stand at Covent Garden:—"Grandmother," said the little girl, "buy some of these cucumbers." "No my child," replied the lady. "Why not?" asked the little girl, "Because I should hate to be seen carrying them home, when everybody knows they are only a penny a-piece."—*English Paper.*

THIEVES UPON THEIR HONOUR.—There had been many robberies in Fifeshire: every house in the neighbourhood had been visited except Balcarres. The robbers were at last captured and brought before the county court. "Why did you never come to me?" asked Lord Balcarres. "My lord," they replied, "we often did; every where else we found closed doors, but at Balcarres they stood always open, and where such is the case it is a rule among us not to enter.—*Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays.*

A MILITARY THEOLOGIAN.—On one of my voyages home from America, an officer of rank in the British army lamented that the governor of one of our colonies had lately appointed as Attorney-General one who was an Atheist. I told him I knew the lawyer in question to be a zealous Baptist. "Yes," he replied, "Baptist, Atheist, or something of that sort." —*Sir Charles Lyell.*

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RAILWAY BAGATELLES.—The sum of £140,000 has just been expended on a new station at Euston Square: £243,096 on the bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle; £126,960 on the bridge over the Tweed at Berwick; and in the Eastern Counties *expose*, the stations Cambridge, Ely, and Peterborough figure respectively in the sums of £80,555, £90,423, and £93,234!! But those are bagatelles compared with the expenditure on the bridge over the Menai at Bangor, which the Chester and Holyhead Directors have admitted will cost £600,000 (some people believe it will exceed £750,000), although Mr. Stepenson's estimate was only £250,000!!! Costly as that bridge is, it will be out-heroded by the projected Cornish Railway Bridge over the Tamar at Saltash, where the centre pier is to be sunk eighty feet deep below the water's surface at low water spring tides; and as the Government stipulated that the bridge should be carried 100 feet above the high water surface, makes a total height of upwards of 180 feet, and thereby making the works much more extensive than those at Britannia Bridge. Many persons doubt that Mr. Brunel will complete the Saltash Bridge for less than one million! The whole population of Cornwall, including the Scilly Islands, was, according to the last census, only 341,279.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS.

BIMALONG.—From the run of E. Ryan, Esq., Galong. April 30: Black bullock, 18 reversed off rump, 9 on shoulder. Red heifer, A^ off rump, 9 on shoulder. Red heifer, white spot on rump, E8 off rump, 9 on shoulder. Red cow, white tail, MN or AH conjoined with N on off rump, young calf by her side, unbranded. Red poley cow, T8 on rump, TH over TH 44 on ribs off side. Dark red or brown cow, white back, M within circle near rump, 44 on ribs. Light brindled cow, white back, M with like E illegible near rump, 2 on shoulder. Brindled heifer, white back, 2M near rump, E2 on ribs, damages 3d. each. If not claimed to be sold on the 24th May. Bimalong, by order of W. Broughton, Esq., Burrowa. May 4: Strawberry bullock, small small horns, JR off rump, like 8 or 3 on shoulder illegible. By order of Mr Fitzpatrick, from the police paddock, Bimalong: Black horse, off hind fetlock white, switch tail, rising four years old, about fourteen hands high, branded C off shoulder, C on neck off side, damages 1s. If not claimed to be sold on the 28th May. T. COLTER. 14s. 3d.

TARWORTH.—From A. A. Company's run; damages 3d. per head. May 8: Red bullock, white belly, WT off rump, brand over illegible. Yellow brindle stag, white belly, unbranded, eighteen months old. Strawberry stag, red head and neck, brand off ribs and shoulder not legible. Black bullock, star in forehead, 64 near ribs, like JK off ribs, off thigh illegible. Red bull calf, unbranded, twelve months old. Brown-sided stag, piece out off ear, no brand visible. Yellow and white heifer, unbranded, two years old. From the run of G. Jenkins, Esq.:—Red-sided bullock, HH with O under near ribs, diamond brand near shoulder, UK off rump. Yellow brindle sided bullock, piece out of near ear, brand near rump not legible, R near thigh, like brand over not legible. From Bubbiguilyan:—Red poley bullock, white belly, CD near rump, brand under not legible. Brindle and white poley bull, twelve months old, unbranded. Blue strawberry poley cow, ET off and near ribs, off rump illegible. Red poley male calf, like JBD off ribs, off ear marked. Yellow and white bullock, brand near rump not legible. Yellow and white down horn bullock, like JB near ribs. Brown down horn steer, brand near rump illegible. Yellow small horn bullock, strawberry rump, slit off ear, 9 near shoulder, near rump illegible. Brown heifer, white belly, off ear marked, brand off rump illegible. Strawberry poley heifer, brown ears, unbranded, eighteen months old. Blue strawberry heifer, unbranded, eighteen months old. Yellow and white steer, brand off rump not legible. Strawberry steer, ear marked, like brand near rump not legible. Brown sided cow, piece out near ear, EA over 7 near rump. From A. A. Company's run—Yellow and white cow, X in diamond near shoulder, AH off rump and ribs red sided heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Red bull, white belly, unbranded, eighteen months old. Strawberry cow, GD near rump, G near shoulder and cheek. Brindle male calf, brand near ribs not legible. If not claimed, they will be sold on the 11th June. J. E. HANNAFORD. £1 1s. 6d.

ALBURY.—From the station of Mr. Matthew Smith, Bungan Creek, May 17: Black colt, WG near shoulder, star in forehead, two white hind fetlocks, long tail, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Black colt, WG near shoulder, star in forehead, two white hind fetlocks, long tail, 2 years old, 15 hands high. Black colt, WG near shoulder, two white hind fetlocks, long tail, 18 months old, 13 hands high. Brown mare, WG near shoulder, star in forehead, long switch tail, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Bay horse, illegible brand near shoulder, broke in to draught, long tail, 6 years old, 16 hands high. Chestnut horse, EG near shoulder, S under saddle near side, broke in to saddle, switch tail, 6 years old, 15 hands high. Black horse, ^ with 2 under near shoulder, long tail, one near fore fetlock white, 7 years old, 15 hands high. If they are not released within 24 days, they will be sold. G. BINGHAM. 18s.

GUNDAGAI.—From Nestor, May 17: Red bullock, white flank, spot on forehead, like ST or JT with JW under rump, DP or JP thigh near side, apparently MR off thigh, with illegible brand on rump. Brindle steer, white back and belly, piece off near ear, no brand visible, about 12 months old; damages 1s. per head. If not released they will be sold in 24 days. J. J. WEBBART. 10s. 3d.

WEE WAA.—From Wee Waa, May 17: White working bullock, NT on near rump, N off rump. Red bullock, H with H H under on off rump. Red cow, same brand. Red cow, same brand. Strawberry heifer, IH or R on off rump, X off thigh. Dun and white bullock GH on near rump. Brindle bullock, HH conjoined on off rump. Spotted red and white bullock, like O on each side neck; damages 2d. each. If not released they will be sold in the usual time. R. B. TURNER. 11s. 3d.

BIRTH.

At her residence, Wollongong, Illawarra, on the 13th instant, the wife of P. M. Hosking, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, on the 16th instant, by the Right Rev. Dr. Davis, Bishop of Maitland, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Stephen, Marcus Macartney, Esq., of Fairy Hill, Belfast, Port Fairy, youngest son of the late Andrew Macartney, Esq., Rosebrook, county Armagh, to Emily Josephine Power, daughter of Timothy Lane, Esq., Surry Hills, formerly of Barne Brow, county Cork.

THE friends of Mr. John Purtle are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his son James, who departed this life on the 17th instant, after a severe and lingering illness. The funeral will move from his father's residence, Cumberland-street, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th instant, at three o'clock precisely. 8912

THE friends of the late Mr. Robert Taylor are requested to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, South Head Road, this day, at 3 o'clock.
R. STEWART,
Undertaker.
May 18. 8954

FUNERAL.

THE Friends of the late Mrs. Mary Miller, Sussex-street, are requested to attend her funeral, to move from her late residence, opposite the Market Wharf, this morning, at half-past eight o'clock.
JAMES CURTIS,
Undertaker.
Hunter-street, May 18. 8951

REMOVAL,

FROM Clarence-street to King-street West, opposite Mr. Lord's, Tailor, and newly occupied by Mr. J. F. Hilly, Architect.
HENRY THOMAS,
Undertaker.

P.S.—H. T. still continues to carry on the Undertaking business, and having recently purchased a new and handsome set of ostrich plumes, he is now enabled to turn out and furnish a first-rate funeral with any person in the city, and at the same time he continues his old maxim, moderate in his charges.

A spring van always on hire, with careful driver.
May 17. 8946

MRS. INGLIS,

STRAW BONNETT MAKER, MILLINER, AND FURRIER,
GOULBURN-STREET EAST, THREE DOORS FROM ELIZABETH-STREET.

LADIES' FURS cleaned and altered to the newest style, and moth completely eradicated.

Mrs. I. has received, per late arrival, an assortment of Ostrich and other fancy Feathers, suitable for the present season and the approaching Ball.
May 18. 8947

A SMALL BRITSKA, for one or two horses, will be lent to any gentleman for six months on reasonable terms. Apply at Mr. MARTIN'S, Coach Builder, Pitt-street. 8892

TALLOW PURCHASED FOR CASH.
GEORGE REES,
Spring-street.
May 16. 8691

COLONIAL ROOMS,

434, CHARING-CROSS EAST, LONDON.
(Four doors from Trafalgar Square.)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accommodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the furtherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negociation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,—the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West End, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each Colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means of conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPEN and GOLE, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 454, Charing Cross East, London. 8917

CLOAKS, MANTLES, AND VISITES.

JUST LANDED, from the Labuan—
The Infanta
Eclipse
Ernani
Marie Stewar:
Aglai
Guvannie
Hermine
Kathleen
Sabine
Hungarian
Ecossois
From 14s. 6d. each.
Also, a limited number of the Royal Paletot, a material never hitherto imported.
JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON,
8943 266, Pitt-street.

DRIED FRUITS.

NOW LANDING, ex George—
Patras currants in caroteels and barrels
Valencia raisins, in boxes and half-boxes
Muscatel ditto, in ditto
Figs, in half-drums
Jordan almonds.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
8910 450, George-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES BLACKETT, ESQ.

THE particulars of any Claims upon this Estate are required to be transmitted to the Office of Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
May 16. 8875

FINAL NOTICE.

IF all accounts due to the Undersigned are not settled by the 20th June next, his collector, H. H. Newman, has authority to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.
8675 A. MITCHELL.

CAUTION TO COOPERS AND OTHERS.

SEVERAL parties who are frequently in the habit of purchasing casks branded with our name, are hereby cautioned not to do so, or otherwise obtain possession—the undersigned being determined to prosecute such parties according to law. This notice is given to prevent persons pleading ignorance.
ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH,
Kent Brewery.
April 15. 7067

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against negociating a certain Promissory Note, made by the undersigned in favour of Mr. John Hefferman, for the sum of £50, dated on or about the 11th day of August, 1847, the same having been lost in Sydney on the 13th instant.
P. GOOLD.
May 15. 8826

CAUTION.

I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that Thomas Simes is no longer my apprentice.
JOHN FORRESTER,
Watchmaker.
322, George-street. 8913

ONE POUND REWARD.

STOLEN from the back of my horse, while standing at a gentleman's house opposite Mr. Campbell's, in Bligh-street, last evening, about six o'clock, A GOOD HOGSKIN SADDLE. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property, and the conviction of the offender or offenders, will receive the above reward by application to me.
R. APPLETON,
Furniture Bazaar,
Park and Pitt Streets.
☞ N.B.—The saddle is well known.
May 17. 8959

TO MASONS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS are requested for the erection of interior columns to St. Philip's New Church, Church-hill. The plan and specification to be seen at Mr. T. W. Shepard's, 470, George-street.

The Building Committee will not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tenders. 8753

THE advertiser, a person of experience in the ironmongery and cutlery business, but who has not sufficient capital at command, would be glad to meet with a respectable young man of good business habits, and having a little capital, to join him in the above money making business. Apply by letter, pre-paid, to W. C., *Herald* Office.
May 17. 8921

SHIP MARION.

WANTED, a few able-bodied men to act as grooms on board the ship Marion to Calcutta. Seamen preferred. Apply to the first officer on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to the undersigned, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street.
8918 BENJAMIN SAMUDA.

TWO SERVANTS WANTED, the man to cook and wait at table, the wife as laundress—or single persons in the capacity. Apply to Mr. C. N. HUNT, Upholstery Warehouse, Jamison-street. 8922

COALS.

WANTED, 100 TONS.—Apply at the Wharf.
R. TOWNS.
Sydney, May 17. 8902

WANTED Smelters, to proceed to the Island of Kawau, near Auckland. To experienced hands liberal wages will be given. Apply to A. STANGER LEATHES, 9, Church-hill. 8371

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

WANTED, a Married Couple, without incumbrance, to undertake the washing, cooking, and house work of a small family in the country. Work light and wages liberal. None but professed servants, and well recommended, need apply. For reference apply at the *Herald* Office. 8900

A LADY wishes a situation as Housekeeper, who would make herself generally useful. Letters addressed A. A., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 8821

WANTED, a Chief Officer for the Barque Will Watch. Apply on board, in the Cove. References required. 8930

WANTED, a Soda Water Bottler. Apply to Mr. J. SMITH, Soda Water Manufacturer, 158, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. A Shop to let, No. 159, Pitt-street. 8944

WANTED, a man who well understands the art of bread and biscuit baking; also, a boy of good character to look after a horse and drive a baker's cart. Apply immediately at Mr. J. MARTIN'S, Newtown. 8897

WANTED, a man servant, who can wait at table. Character for honesty and sobriety will be required. Apply to C. NICHOLSON, Esq., Turrumba, Darlinghurst. 8838

PARRAMATTA EMU BREWERY.

WANTED, good Malting Barley, for the above establishment.
Also,
A Cooper wanted.
S. HEBBLEWHITE.
May 17. 8901

WANTED, a Dwelling-house, suitable for a family, containing from eight to ten rooms. The vicinity of Woolloomooloo, Domain, or Surry Hills would be preferred. Address A. Z., *Herald* Office. 8781

SMALL FARM WANTED, within five miles of Sydney, about 30 acres, with small cottage and garden, stable, &c. Must be in pleasant situation, and rent moderate. Address to X. Y Z, *Herald* Office, by letter only, stating full particulars. 8933

TO LET, the House and Premises next the Independent Chapel, Pitt street, formerly occupied by Mr. Sly, Cabinetmaker. Apply to COOPER, BROTHERS, Waterloo Warehouse. 8886

TO LET, with possession on 1st of May, the very commodious Cottage and Grounds at the Glebe, formerly the residence of John Betts, and now in the occupation of Layman Harrison, Esq., comprising accommodation for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr. BURTON BRADLEY, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 7148

TO BE LET, the House, No. 201, Elizabeth-street North, near the Supreme Court, with immediate entry. Apply at the office of Mr. MORREAD, in O'Connell-street. 8684

BALMAIN.

A GENTEEL and comfortable residence, in a most delightful situation, and now ready for immediate occupation, will be let at a very moderate rent to a desirable tenant.

Apply to Mr. BLAKE, at Mount Shamrock, Balmain. 8909

TO LET, the House No. 5, Hunter-street, at present occupied by Mr. Pillet, who is removing to No. 9 in the same street. 8950

TO LET.—A Cottage, and Garden containing about three acres of land, suitable for a market garden, or dairy, situated near the new Gaol. Apply to
O. WEST.
Barcom Glen, May 16. 8935

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES
COLTS
GIGS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
JERRY SNEAK (secundus), by Jerry Sneak, out of the A. A. Co.'s Satellité—a splendid horse for an officer in want of a charger
16 of Mr. Rouse's horses—the finest lot offered for sale for years back
A gig, gig horse and harness, in one lot
Seventeen other horses, all broken in
A fine Theorem colt, quiet to ride
A grey saddle horse, by Nazur Farib
A stanhope gig, saddle, bridle, &c.
An excellent town pony. 8920

HORSES,

AT THE CATTLE MARKET,
ON THURSDAY.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,
ON THURSDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
8 Horses, broken in to saddle and harness
12 Horses, unbroken.

These Horses are bred by Thomas Harris, Esq., and are in capital condition. 8912

FINE PERNAMBUCO SUGAR AND JAVA COFFEE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 20,
At 11 o'clock,
98 BARRELS FINE SUGAR
30 Bags Java Coffee.
Terms at sale. 8956

574 BAGS
TAAL SUGAR.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 20,
At 11 o'clock.
574 BAGS SUPERIOR TAAL SUGAR, in small bags.
Terms at sale. 8799

SUPERB AND ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PLATE, CHINA, GLASS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, WINES, CARRIAGE, GIG, HARNESS, HORSES, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
IS honoured with instructions from MRS. M'CRAE to bring to unreserved Sale, the whole of the costly and modern Furniture, &c., &c., of the Late
DR. FARQUHAR M'CRAE,
ON MONDAY, MAY 27,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES, LYONS' TERRACE.

The Furniture is all of the very best and most magnificent description, having been made and imported to order; in fact, this is one of those rare opportunities which so very seldom occur of purchasing really superior articles at merely nominal prices.

Further particulars will appear in a few days. Catalogues are also in course of preparation.

HYSONSKIN TEA.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

THE RESIDUE OF THE CARGO
OF THE
PORTENIA.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 20,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
278 CHESTS HYSONSKIN TEA
422 Half ditto ditto ditto ditto

The above teas having to be sold to the highest bidder, and being a very superior article, the trade ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to replenish their stocks.
Terms at sale. 8798

45 CRATES EARTHENWARE,
JUST LANDED, EX REBECCA AND GEORGE, COMPRISING ALL ARTICLES NOW IN MUCH DEMAND.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 21,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
FORTY-FIVE PACKAGES EARTHENWARE, comprising—
Breakfast bowls and saucers, blue printed, flowing blue, and coloured
Pint and half-pint bowls
Teapots, covered sugars and butters
Chamber sets, in great variety
Ewers and basins, blue printed and coloured
Chambers, ditto ditto
White ewers and basins
Ditto chambers
Blue and coloured printed jugs, pint to one gallon
Mugs and toy mugs
Blue and coloured printed dinner services, in great variety
Willow dinner, pie, and cheese plates
Ditto dishes, 10 to 20 inch.
Ditto cover dishes, 10 inch
Yellow pie dishes, jugs and mugs
Crates assorted Earthenware for stores
Also,
Twelve sets superior tea China
NO RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 8952

31 PACKAGES
DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, &c.,
JUST LANDED EX DUDBROOK.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
WILL sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
At 11 o'clock,
105-107—3 Casks English pink
108-109—2 Ditto English umber
110-111—2 Ditto red lead
112-113—2 Ditto powdered litharge
114-117—4 Ditto yellow ochre
118-119—2 Ditto Dutch pink
120-121—2 Ditto lamp black, in 1 lb. papers
122—1 Ditto 1 gallon tins varnish, consisting carriage, body, japan, gold size, copal, wainscot, light oak, &c.
123—1 Ditto paint brushes, assorted, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Sash tools, assorted, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 7, 8
1 Cask balsam Canada
3 Casks rose pink
6 Boxes Prussian blue
2 Casks damp blue.
Terms at sale. 8791

MANILA ROPE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
At 11 o'clock,
14 COILS MANILA ROPE, 3¼, 3½, 3¾ inch.
Also,
6 Coils New Zealand rope, 2½ inch.
Terms at sale. 8793

OILMAN'S STORES AND PAPER.
NOW LANDING.

NUTS, MUSTARD, OILS, VERMICELLI, SPERM CANDLES, WAX CANDLES, BAG CAP, ROYAL HAND, CARTRIDGE, PRINTING AND BLUE DEMY, &c., SPONGE, BLUESTONE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been instructed by the Consignee to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
At eleven o'clock,
AN invoice of OILMAN'S STORES and PAPER, comprising the following excellent assortment:—
10 Bags Barcelona nuts
1 Case 28 four-pound tins mustard
1 Ditto 16 seven-pound tins ditto
4 Cases, each three dozen, 1lb. ditto
3 Ditto, each six dozen, 1lb. ditto
4 Ditto, each five dozen, ½lb. ditto
10 Ditto, each six dozen, ½lb. ditto
5 Ditto, each six dozen, half-pints salad oil
2 Ditto, each six dozen, pints ditto
1 Case six dozen half-pints ditto
10 Cases, each one dozen, quarts ditto
4 Ditto, each two dozen, pints ditto
1 Case 12 seven-pound tins vermicelli
12 Cases, each 25lbs., patent sperm candles, sizes
2 Ditto, each 25lbs., wax candles
1 Bale, 10 reams, bag cap brown paper
1 Ditto, 10 ditto, royal hand
1 Ditto, 20 ditto, royal cartridge
3 Ditto double-demy printing
2 Ditto ditto double crown printing
1 Ditto blue demy
1 Case TURKEY SPONGE, of the very finest description
Also,
5 Casks mustard.
Terms at sale. 8925

MONDAY, MAY 27.

11 PACKAGES HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRONMONGERY, TOOLS, &c.
EX ORIENTAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MAY 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
§ 1 CASK.
Carpenters' draw knives
Polished steel felling axes
Broad ditto
Bright belved hatchets
Shingling ditto
Throated carpenters' adzes
§ 2 CASK.
Hand ripping iron and brass back saws
§ 3 CASE.
Pit saws, 6½ and 7 feet
§ 4 CASE.
Cross-cut saws, 4 and 6 feet
§ 5 CASK.
Hand-saws
§ 6 CASE.
Cross-cut saws, 6½ and 6 feet
§ 7 CASE.
30 doz. BY sickles
§ 8 CASK.
30 doz. Sorby's patent shrepshears
§ 9 CASK.
Best patent scythes, sorted
Best warranted Scotch screw augers, from ½ to 2 inches
§ 10 CASK.
Stubbs' gulletting hand and frame saw files of sizes
Taper and single cut pit saw files, of ditto
Best warranted horse rasps
Cut irons and chisels of sizes
Spokeshaves, braces, and bits
§ 11 CASK.
Sets of table and dessert knives and forks
Carvers' and butchers' knives
Cast-steel sheep foot-knives
Dinner knives and forks, in dozens
Terms at sale. 8926

MONDAY, MAY 20.

TWENTY-FIVE SUPERIOR BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
IN DOWLING-STREET,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
Adjoining the property of T. W. Smart, Esq.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MAY 20,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF EDWARD HALLEN, ESQ.

THE above Allotments are well situated in
DOWLING-STREET,
which is one of the principal thoroughfares at Woolloomooloo, leading from William-street to the New Wharf, at Woolloomooloo Bay, which is the only public wharf between the Circular Wharf and Mrs. Darling's Point. The street has been levelled at a considerable expense, and the allotments are most suitable for the erection of
RESPECTABLE DWELLING HOUSES,
which will always command tenants at a remunerating rental. The supply of houses in this healthy locality, does not at present keep pace with the demand for them; and there is not the least doubt but that the little vacant ground remaining will all soon be occupied, as buildings are steadily increasing in this quarter of the City.

Lot 1 adjoins the allotment of Mr. Ashe, and has 24 feet 6 inches frontage to Dowling-street.

Lots 2 to 10, inclusive, have each 24 feet frontage to ditto. Lot 10 has the advantage of being a corner allotment, having the whole depth to Woolloomooloo-street.

Lots 11, 12, and 13 have each 21 feet 6 inches frontage to Dowling-street. Lot 11 is a corner allotment, having the depth to Woolloomooloo-street.

The above 13 allotments have a depth of about 146 feet, and have back entrances from Judge-street at the rear.

Lots 14, 15, and 16 have each 24 feet 6 inches frontage to Dowling-street. Lot 16 adjoins the property of Messrs. Maguire and Heney.

Lots 17 to 24, inclusive, have each 20 feet frontage to ditto. Lot 17 adjoins the property of Messrs. Maguire and Heney.

Lot 25 adjoins Mr. Baker's allotment, and has 21 feet 3 inches frontage to Dowling-street.

The above 12 allotments have a depth of about 117 feet 6 inches, and have back entrances from Duke-street at the rear.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the residue by bills at six and twelve months from day of sale, bearing eight per cent interest.

☞ A plan is on view at the Mart, and further particulars may be had if required, of Mr. Knapp, Surveyor, Elizabeth-street North.

TUESDAY, MAY 21,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

TWO DAYS' SALE AT AUCTION,
OF
SUPERIOR MANCHESTER GOODS AND BRUSHWARE.
NOW LANDING, EX LABUAN.

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
At eleven o'clock precisely on each day,
VIZ.:
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
TERMS—CASH.
NO RESERVE.

28 PACKAGES MANCHESTER GOODS, consisting of—
§ 50 Case.
16 Ends of very superior drab moleskin
§ 51 Case.
3 Ends of ¾ 8 shaft } Cord
5 Ends of ¾ DG } Cord
2 Ends of ¾ Constitution } Cord
2 Ends of ¾ Cable } Cord
§ 52 Bale.
50 10-4 fine white counterpanes
50 11-4 ditto ditto
§ 53 Bale.
15 Pieces 8-4 grey shirtings, No. 8
§ 54 Bale.
30 Pieces 30 inch grey stout, No. 4
§ 55 Bale.
30 Pieces 36 inch ditto, No. 6
§ 56 Bale.
10 Pieces imitation Welsh flannel
20 Pieces 7-8 Lancashire flannels
§ 57 Bale.
50 Pairs 8-4 medium blankets
§ 58 Bale.
50 Pairs 9-4 ditto ditto
§ 59 Bale.
60 Pairs 10-4 ditto ditto
§ 60 Bale.
25 Dozen best wool blue serge shirts
§ 61 Bale.
60 Men's blue pilot American jackets
§ 62 Case.
50 Dozen FB stout Scotch twilled regatta shirts
§ 63 Case.
40 Dozen F. B. fine white shirts, linen fronts, collars, wrists, &c.
§ 64—65 2 Cases.
300 Pairs men's superior moleskin trousers
§ 66—70 5 Cases.
750 Pairs ditto ditto ditto double stitched and taped seams
§ 71 Case.
150 Pairs men's best 8 shaft cord trousers
§ 72 Case.
20 Dozen men's white lambswool shirts
5 Ditto ditto ditto pantaloons
§ 73 Case.
25 Dozen blue striped worsted frocks
10 Dozen navy blue ditto
§ 74 Case.
60 Pairs men's constitution cord trousers
50 Pairs men's Windsor ditto ditto
§ 75 Case.
48 Gent's fancy doeskin and rifle cloth shooting coats
36 Ditto brown drab and blue twilled Chesterfields
12 Ditto black twilled Cedringtons
48 Ditto drab and fancy doeskin trousers
24 Ditto fine black cassimere ditto
§ 76 Case.
144 R. C. fancy Thibet waistcoats
60 Gent's rich ditto
180 Ditto wool plaid, plaid satin, best black Barathea, fancy plaid and camelion, waistcoats
24 Ditto watered poplin ditto
72 Ditto best black satin ditto
48 Black cloth and cassimere ditto
§ 77 Case.
12 Dozen men's navy blue cloth caps
6 Ditto boys' fancy ditto ditto.
8 Bales Canvass, consisting of
No. 2—23 Bolts
3—49 Ditto
4—41 Ditto
5—29 Ditto
6—1 Ditto
7—2 Ditto
145

☞ *The above are all first-class goods, and of a superior description to those usually imported.*

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

16 CASKS BRUSHWARE,
consisting of—
Brooms, various sizes and descriptions
Hearth brooms
Scrubbing brushes
Shoe brushes
Stock ditto
Hair ditto
Cloth ditto
Hat ditto
Horse ditto
Fancy winged and cow ditto
Clamp ditto
Brass wire and trepanned tooth brushes
Ivory combs
Tortoiseshell combs, assorted
Shoe hairs
&c., &c., &c. 8537

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

PRODUCE SALE.
TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, AND TONGUES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
At ten o'clock precisely,
7 CASKS TALLOW
1074 Sheepskins
1 Cask tongues.
Terms—Cash. 8907

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

HANDSOME BAY HORSE, QUIET IN SADDLE AND HARNESS, MAKES A FIRST-RATE TANDEM LEADER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 21,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
A HANDSOME BAY HORSE;
Also,
A new saddle and bridle for the same.

The above was formerly the property of the Auctioneer, and is now sold in consequence of Mr. Palmer's (the present owner) departure from the colony. 8898

MONDAY, MAY 27.

CIDER, IN PIPES AND HOGSHEADS,
FINE FLAVOURED RUM, IN HOGSHEADS
VERY CHOICE ALTONA GIN, IN CASES, NEWFOUNDLAND COD FISH, IN TUBS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MAY 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
16 HOGSHEADS CIDER
2 Pipes ditto
15 Hogsheads B.P. rum, 10·8 to 24 O.P., in bond
25 Cases Altona gin, three dozen each, in bond
25 Tubs Newfoundland cod fish, about 128 pounds each.
Terms at sale. 8923

LONDON BOTTLED PORT.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE CASES, EACH THREE DOZEN.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction,
AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. YOUNG AND CO., HUNTER-STREET,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
231 CASES, each three dozen, CHOICE LONDON BOTTLED PORT.
NO RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 8861

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
NOW LANDING, EX LABUAN.
VIZ:
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY,
PLATED AND PAPIER MACHE WARE,
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY.

STATIONERY,
PAPER,
BOOKS,
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions, from Messrs. J. B. and G. WEBB, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 21,
AND
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,
At 11 o'clock each day,
31 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE.

ON TUESDAY,
HARDWARE, &c.
Screws, bedkeys, bolts
Padlocks, trunklocks
Bellows, brass weights
Cutlery
Trays, thermometers, tapes
Shirt buttons, children's marbles
FOUR-BARREL AND TWO-BARREL REVOLVING PISTOLS
Double-barrel fowling pieces
Ditto rifles
Ditto shot and rifle
Cavalry pistols, with appurtenances complete
Pocket pistols
Gun nipples, bullet moulds
Gun worms, cleaning rods
Single-barrel fowling pieces
Wild dog and rat traps, grog flasks
PLATED WARE, &c.
Handsome claret frames
Ditto pickle ditto
Ditto liqueur ditto
Ditto cruet ditto
Ditto egg ditto, and butter dishes
Ditto bread baskets, trays, &c.
Ditto candlesticks, table, chamber, and bracket
German silver spoons and forks
Spectacles
Hunting watches, silver lever
Guard chains
Russia leather dressing cases
Japanned and papier mâché cruet frames
SADDLERY, &c.
Gig harness, brass and plated mountings
Elliptic phaeton springs
Dennett and Stanhope springs
Superior patent mail axles
Best hogskin saddles
Plain flap saddles
Weymouth and snaffle bridles
Hunting and riding whips
Horse collars, head stalls
Curb chains, sponge, &c.

Two cases tumblers

ON WEDNESDAY.
STATIONERY.
Note paper
Foolscap—printing
Folio lined—tinted
Marbled copy paper, copy books
Metallic memorandums
Inkstands, letter clips
Pencils, pencil cases
Playing cards
Paper folders, Indiarubber
Inkstands, *parchment*
Rulers, motto seals
Steel pens, envelope cases, &c., &c., &c.
BOOKS—Bulwer's Leila, Book of Beauty, English Pearls, &c.
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
(Unframed, and in gilt, maple and imitation oak frames.)
Battles of the Peninsula, Steeple Chases, Foxhunts, Shooting Excursions, Marine Sketches, *Battles of the Sutlej*, Bridal Morn, Soldier's Dream, Bolton Abbey, Last Appeal, The Heart's Misgivings, Battle of Worcester, Scene from the Early Life of Goldsmith, Union Pipes, Canterbury Pilgrims, Dying Camel, Cross Purposes, Dawn of Love, Citation of Wycliffe, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold to the highest bidders
Terms at sale. 8733

ALLOTMENT IN BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 4,
At eleven o'clock,
AN EXCELLENT BUILDING ALLOTMENT, situated in
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
having a frontage to that street of 32 feet, by a depth of 76 feet. It is nearly opposite to the New Wesleyan Chapel, and midway between that edifice and the Central Criminal Court House, which locality is remarkable for its healthfulness.

The title is unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 8895

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HARPER AND MOORE.
COTTAGE AND LAND, SURRY HILLS.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 23,
At half-past 12 o'clock,
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND, situate in Holt-street, off Elizabeth-street South, Surry Hills, having a frontage to Holt-street of 62 feet by a depth of 75 feet, upon a portion of which is erected
A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE,
built of weatherboard, with shed, &c., and capital well of water. The whole surrounded by a paling fence, and part of the ground being in cultivation as a garden.

The situation is very airy, and the view extensive.

£100 may remain upon mortgage of the property. 8729

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.
No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London,
448, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Edward Barnard, Esq. | John B. Elin, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
TRUSTEES
Edward Barnard, Esq. | J. H. Capper, Esq.
Edward Thomson, Esq.
BANKERS.
Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stephens, and Maples
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
Edward Ryley, Esq.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR SYDNEY.
John Thacker, Esq., Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C.
A. W. Young, Esq.
AUDITORS.
George Richard Griffiths, Esq.
Geoffrey Eagar, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
Dr. Wallace.
SOLICITOR.
James Norton, Esq.
SECRETARY
Robert Styles, Esq.
BANKERS.
For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town,—Bank of Australasia.
AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.
Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael M'Cartney, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst*—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Port Stephens*—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Aliport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee, *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.
A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.
Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits.
No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.
Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.
TABLE No. IV.

AGE.	ONE YEAR.	SEVEN YEARS.	LIFE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 0 3	1 2 8	1 16 8
30	1 5 3	1 7 1	2 2 7
35	1 8 5	1 10 4	2 9 4
40	1 12 1	1 14 5	2 18 2
45	1 16 5	2 1 1	3 9 10
50	2 5 3	2 14 8	4 5 9

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER TABLE NO. 1, FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE.	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
25	2 2 1	35	2 15 2	45	3 15 6
30	2 8 2	40	3 4 0	50	4 11 8

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum, will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the aborigines, which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.
Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.
ROBERT STYLES,
8760 Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Requisition addressed to the Directors by fifteen Shareholders, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Company will be held, here, on *Thursday, the 23rd instant*, at 3 P.M., to consider and determine as to the purchase of an additional steam vessel.
By order of the Directors.
JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf,
Sydney, May 10. 8496

MOORE'S PATENT CONCENTRATED PRESERVED MILK AND CREAM,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
Admitted for the use of the Navy by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

THE undersigned having received a small supply of the above celebrated article, per Dudbrook, with the highest testimonials of its quality, invites an early application from parties laving in sea stores.
D. G. WEBB, AT
E. W. LAYTON AND CO.'S.
Macquarie-place. 8767

Railway Office,
11th May, 1850.
COLONIAL HARDWOOD.

TENDERS, to be addressed to the Manager of the Sydney Railway Company, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 3rd day of June, from persons willing to supply, in three lots, (635) Six hundred and thirty-five Logs of Colonial Hardwood of the following dimensions, viz.:

71	Logs,	25 feet in length	
182	"	22	"
228	"	20	"
16	"	18	"
80	"	16	"
8	"	15	"
50	"	7	"

The Timber to be delivered on the site of the proposed line of Railway within the City of Sydney.
All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Company, at his Office, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
CHARLES COWPER,
8539 Manager.

No. 50-210.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 10th May, 1850.
CLEANSING THE STREETS.

NOTICE is hereby iven, hat Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 3rd day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for Cleansing the Streets of the City, either in separate Wards, or for the whole of the City, for the period of twelve months, in accordance with the Specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
JOHN RAE,
8458 Town Clerk.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.
Bank Court, King-street. 8679

LADIES' SEMINARY, SURRY HILLS.
THE MISSES DODD have removed their Establishment from Dowling-street to Edgeworth-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel. 8704

MR. T. L. DODD begs to inform his friends that he has removed his residence from Dowling-street to Edgeworth-place, corner of Bourke and Short streets, Surry Hills. 8706

STEVENS' ART UNION,
TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT MAY 30, 1850.
500 MEMBERS AT ONE GUINEA EACH.

500 PRIZES.—NO BLANKS.

	£ s. d.
The 21 Oil Paintings are valued at	600 17 0
And	
479 Engravings, ditto	199 10 0
500	
Making a grand total of....	£800 7 0

THE PRIZES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT W. AND F. FORD'S, 554, GEORGE-STREET, AND TICKETS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
W. AND F. FORD,
554, George-street,
8477 Agents for Mr. Stevens.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS.

CHAMBERS' Miscellany of Tracts, 20 vols., complete, or separately, 1s. 6d. per volume.
——Information for the People, new edition, 2 vols., 20s.
——People's Atlas, 16s.
——School Atlas, 14s.
Purchasers to the amount of Two Pounds allowed 10 per cent. discount.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,
485, George-street, *exactly* opposite the Barrack Gate. 8768

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM PATTEN respectfully informs Architects, Builders, and the public generally, that the Australian Marble Works are removed from No. 254, to No. 212, Pitt-street, Sydney, near Bathurst-street.

WINTER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has received, ex Labuan and other late arrivals, a very superior description of French and Beaver Hats, (Black and Drab) suitable to the present season—very durable, and warranted waterproof.
An immense variety of men's and boys' cloth and fancy caps
California felts of every shape
Cap trimmings of every description for the trade
Livery bands, gold cord, cockades, &c.
Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order, of any shape, to suit the taste of the wearer
A liberal allowance to the trade and country storekeepers.
French Hat Manufactory,
8773 77, Market-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
876, Pitt-street. 338g

TALLOW.

MESSRS. J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE are buyers of Tallow in any description of package, and in any quantity, for CASH.
Leather Manufactory,
George-street, Sydney.
March 1. 8179

ON SALE,

FRUIT TREES, in great variety from 6s. per dozen
Forest trees, ditto, from 12s. ditto
Shrubs ditto, from 6s. ditto
Flowering plants, ditto, from 6s. ditto
Bulbs and tubers, ditto, from 2s. 6d. ditto
Flower seeds, ditto, from 2s. 6d. ditto
Vegetable seeds, ditto
Ditto English, ditto, &c., &c.
T. W. SHEPHERD,
7810 Darling Nursery.

ON SALE,

PLANTS indigenous to Australia
Seeds and dried botanical specimens.
T. W. SHEPHERD,
7811 Darling Nursery.

CASE BRANDY.

VERY superior pale Brandy, in cases of one dozen, on sale by
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

PAGE'S PORT,
EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
400 Cases Page's Port Wine.
This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
Near the Post Office

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL LENEHAN.
NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS, of 143, George street, Haymarket, is the only person authorised to receive and give acquittances for the debts due to the above estate.
GEORGE KING,
Official Assignee
May 8, 8310

SUPERIOR SILVER WATCHES.
475, GEORGE-STREET.

SUPERIOR Silver Watches are selling for £3 15s. at D. DAVIS', 475, George-street. They are in elegant double-backed engine-turned cases, with silver or hard enamelled dials, of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, with going barrel to continue the action while winding, and warranted for two years.
ALSO,
FIRST-RATE SILVER PATENT LEVERS FOR £4 10s.,
in engine-turned double-backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, warranted not to vary more than one minute per week.
EXCELLENT DOUBLE-BACKED HUNTING WATCHES FOR BUSH USE.
These watches are in strong double-backed silver hunting cases, with beautifully finished movements—made expressly to order for bush use—from £3 10s. to £5 5s.—warranted two years.
A written undertaking is given with each watch for two years, on which they will receive any attention required, without extra charge.
SCALE OF CHARGES FOR CLEANING WATCHES.

	s.	d.
Watches of the vertical construction....	2	6
" patent lever.....	3	6
" Genevé or horizontal.....	4	0

N.B.—Gentlemen having their Genevé watches out of order, may now with confidence leave them at this establishment for repairs, as D. D. begs to remind them that he has still in his employ the only Geneva workman in the colony.

ALL WATCHES PASSING THROUGH THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE PROPERLY TIMED BY AN ASTRONOMICAL REGULATOR.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.
Observe the address,
D. DAVIS,
7408 475, George-street.

SPECTACLES.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS WITH FAILING OR SHORT SIGHT.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS,
OPTICIANS, 478, GEORGE-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform parties who consider that tender organ *the Eye* as being worthy of the *best* assistance and protection to be procured, that they have the most complete assortment of Spectacles in the colony, consisting of Brazilian pebbles, periscopic, plano and double convex and concave glasses, of every focus, carefully selected by one of themselves in London and Paris; and, being practical and experienced opticians, they can ensure to parties applying to them a certainty of being accurately suited.

Cataract glasses, for couched eyes; goggles and coloured glasses, of the most approved tints. 8711

CASTINGS.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has reduced the prices of his cast iron Boilers, and has now on hand for sale, sizes varying from 100 to 1000 gallons, with and without spouts.
Also—
Soap boilers' pans
Furnace doors and bars
Water pipes, heads and shoes
Guttering, 4 to 5 inch
Tue irons and forge backs
Mercantile and sash weights
Single and double purchase winches
Lift and force pumps
Ships' cooking stoves
Gratings, &c., &c., &c.
P. N. RUSSELL,
8237 Sydney Foundry.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
EX
ELIZABETH.

THE undersigned has received by the above vessel a fresh supply of GENUINE MEDICINES, &c., direct from the manufacturers, comprising—
Best Aleppo Scammony; Gum Opium; Essential Oil of Almonds; India Rubber Rings; Otto of Roses; Rondeletia; Verbena; Extracts of Belladonna; Henbane, Sarsaparilla, Gentian, Cinchona, Colchicum, Aloes, &c. Ol. Valerian and Ergot, Pastiles, Tooth Brushes; Camphor; Catechu, Pill Boxes, Burgundy Pitch; Millefleur and Cassia, Pomatum, Castor Oil, Columba; Verdigrise, Tartar Emetic, Secale Cornut, Retorts and Receivers, Phials, Feeding Bottles; Enemas; Shellac; Senna Trusses; Magnesia, Acid—Acetic and Sulphuric, Muriatic and Nitric Acid; Veratria, Toilet Pots, Prepared Teats, Quinine, Cream Tartar; Pearl Ash; Best Olive Oil; Plaister Skins; Pnial Corks, Chloride Lime, Sweet Nitre, Chloroform, &c., &c., &c.
JOHN ROW,
Medical Halls,
93, King-street, and corner of Liverpool
7523 and Pitt streets

GUNDAGAI STEAM MILL.

THE above Mill is now in full operation—the proprietors are now prepared to grind or purchase Wheat in any quantities. Apply at the Mill; or to the undersigned.
T. HAWLY.
8522 Coolac.

NOW LANDING,
AND ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

700 CASES, Viz.:—
Turkey figs, in half-drums
Muscatell raisins, in 6¼ lbs. boxes
Soft shell almonds
Jordan almonds
French plums
Bottled fruits
Pickles
Normandy pippins
Pine and Cheddar cheese
Currants and raisins
And oilmen's stores of every variety, direct from the first London houses
S. PEEK AND CO.,
8678 Importers and Dealers.

LIVERPOOL SALT, for Sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
8417 Macquarie-place.

THE LEINENGEN PALETOT, price 30s., at
DAWSON AND THOMPSON'S,
Commerce House,
8422 442, George-street.

TO GENTLEMEN.
EX LABUAN.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have now ready for inspection the following NEW GOODS, viz.:—
Rich full dress neck ties
Ditto ditto lace ends
Ditto ditto scarfs
Ditto ditto handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto stocks
Ditto ditto lace ends
Ditto ditto military ditto
White satin and brocaded pocket handkerchiefs
French cambric ditto
Ditto ditto printed ditto
Silk and ariel stiffners
Full dress silk and velvet vestings
Ditto cachmere and quilting ditto
Spun silk under vests and pantaloons
Merino ditto ditto
Superior longcloth shirts, linen fronts collars, and cuffs
Ditto ditto full dress ditto
Linen shirt collars, with all the latest improvements
India-rubber, lambs'-wool, silk, and real buck braces
Riding, walking, and full dress gloves, very superior
Shetland, Irish, and Welsh knit hosiery
Fleecy lambs'-wool and merino ditto
Silk and cotton ditto
Velvet nap hats, the very best manufactured
Paletots and wrappers, various
Riding and box coats, ditto
Pea and pilot ditto, waterproof
Doeskin and tweed shooting coats
Fishing and office ditto
Elastic wool and shawl morning wrappers &c., &c.
GEORGE-STREET,
8795 Opposite Post Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1511778

WANTED, a Married Couple, without | WITHOUT RESERVE, 250 CHESTS HYSONSKIN TEA | ON MONDAY, MAY 20, | 7 CASKS TALLOW, 1074 Sheepskins, 1 Cask tongues. | AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND, situate in Holt-street, off Elizabeth-

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,

487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

NEVER did the ingenuity of man devise any plan so effectual to render old age happy, independent, and free from all cares and anxieties, as that of the deferred annuities, or annuities for old age. The overcrowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, and the many demands for private charity calls loudly for some system to arrest the growing evils of poverty.

However high the rate of wages, and cheap the necessaries of life may be, there cannot fail to be great numbers of paupers, unless the labouring classes will set apart a portion of their earnings for their support in old age.

The payment of 1s. a week by the labouring men, their wives, and the female servants in this colony, would be scarcely felt by them, and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of 20 would entitle them when they became 50 to an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about £27 a year; at 70 to about £90 a year, during the remainder of their lives. How many aged men and women that are now in this colony dragging out a miserable existence, suffering privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraidings, and dependent for a bare subsistence on public and private charity, who have wasted or spent in extravagance considerably more than this amount. Instead of thinking on the future with a melancholy anxiety, as those who spend their income must do if they think at all, the Deferred Annuitant looks towards the future with joy and hope, for he knows that on a certain day his annuity will commence, and he may thenceforth cease to labour, as he will be independent during the remainder of his life. Surely employers could not render a more important service to their servants than by urging upon them the advice of the wisest man "to provide like the ant in the summer for the winter of life."

Many persons whilst young urge as a reason for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it, although they daily witness numerous instances of poverty stricken old age. It will be seen on a reference to the last Annual Report of the Benevolent Society that out of 497 paupers in the Asylum, 296 were between 50 and 100 years of age.

To those persons who are now in affluent or comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities may prove of inestimable value. A Deferred Annuity may be the means of saving a man after he has become reduced in circumstances, from being a burden in his old age on his children, his relations, or friends, than which nothing could be more galling to a sensitive mind. We need only look around us in order to see numerous instances of the immensity of good a Deferred Annuity would have effected in saving persons who were once wealthy from a miserable old age.

So much importance do the Directors attach to the immense advantage to be derived from securing a provision for the aged out of their savings when young, that they have determined to apply for an Act of Council to protect Deferred Annuities, under certain conditions, the same as Government Pensions are protected against judgment debts, sequestration in insolvency, &c.

In order to relieve members from the effects of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Deferred Annuities and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate rate of interest.

The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and all information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from ten to four daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the first policies taken, as may be seen by the rules. 8241

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE undersigned has just received, expressly for the joyous occasion of Her Majesty's Birth-day, a splendid assortment of best English

FIREWORKS,

Consisting of magnificent HORIZONTAL WHEELS, charged with mines, Roman candles, &c.; BRILLIANT SUNS double triangle wheels, Jack-in-boxes, rockets, Italian streamers, Bengal lights, golden gerbes, Mounts Vesuvius, Chinese flyers, and the usual variety of Catherine-wheels, serpents, crackers, blue lights, &c.

Also, a few boxes of beautifully assorted CHINESE FIREWORKS.

Rocking horses, Noah's arks, and other large toys, suitable for presents, always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, fine cabinetware, BASKETWARE, coloured glass and Chinaware, steel and gilt toy goods, and almost every description of fancy merchandise.

IVORY, BONE, and fine HARDWOOD TURNERY executed on the premises.

HENRY PARKES,
Importer and Manufacturer,
665 16 and 20, Hunter-street.

WATTLE BARK.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Wattle Bark. Delivery taken at the Stores, Sussex-street, if in sound and dry condition.

8064 DARVALL, CASTILLA, AND CO.

SAMUEL TERRY HUGHES, ESQ.—There are said to be claims against this young gentleman, created during his minority: Those having such claims are requested to send particulars to Mr. KINNEAR, Elizabeth-street South, with a view to their adjustment, if found to be fair and honest.

May 15. 8777

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee of the Australasian and Botanic and Horticultural Society, being most desirous of developing in every possible way the resources of this colony, have determined to forward samples of its natural and industrial products to the Grand Exhibition expected to take place in London, about June, 1851, under the auspices of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. They, therefore, beg to urge upon the notice of the colonists of New South Wales, that great and most important advantages will accrue to them by drawing the attention of the British public and the world at large to the vast and varied natural and artificial capabilities of this country, by presenting to their view specimens and samples of its products, which will be exhibited in juxtaposition with those of every other country in the world.

They also think it right to notify that most magnificent prizes are proposed to be awarded for superiority of product—£5000 being the sum named as the first prize.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly call upon the Australian public to contribute samples and specimens of every description of colonial produce, manufacture, and industrial result, from which the Committee of this Society propose to select such articles as they may deem likely to attain the objects proposed; and they beg to state, that should any contributions be rejected as ineligible, they will be returned to the contributors.

Such as may be forwarded for exhibition and competition will be afterwards disposed of as the owners may desire, and the proceeds handed over so soon as realized.

To enable the Committee to carry out these objects effectually, without burdening this Society with the whole of the expense, they hereby solicit the aid of the Australian community, both by contributions for exhibition and by money subscriptions, so as to enable them to transmit the free gifts of the well-wishers of the colony, and also to purchase such articles and specimens as may be considered advisable, and which many colonists could not afford to transmit gratuitously.

A Committee will be appointed by this Society to undertake the examination, classification, and the repacking of every article that may be forwarded to them for transmission; and the Society will disburse all expenses attending the shipment thereof.

It is proposed by the Society that an exhibition of the various articles forwarded be held in connection with the Society's exhibitions, not later than the month of December next.

ORES.—In the natural state, in the refined state, and manufactured into specimen articles, including machinery and cutlery.

MARBLES AND ORNAMENTAL STONE in the rough (with one surface polished to show the veining), also wrought into specimens of sculpture or articles of vertu.

WOODS, in such convenient shape as will best illustrate the purposes for which they are adapted; and also worked into carvings, or into such other articles as will best exhibit their usefulness and ornament. Specimens of dye woods.

EARTHS, for chemical and dye purposes, and also manufactured into tiles, pottery-ware, &c.

COAL AND SLATE.

BARKS, for tanning and medicinal purposes, extract of Barks.

GUMS of the various sorts.

WOOLS of the various qualities, on the skin as specimens of quality, and also skins manufactured for various uses, in the fleece—in cloth, and other manufactured woollens. Also, dyed wools.

HIDES AND PELTS, manufactured in the various ways, and worked up into useful or ornamental articles.

KANGAROO SKINS—The cured skin, the tanned skin, and worked up into useful or ornamental articles

COTTON AND SILK, in as large samples as can be procured.

TOBACCO, in leaf and manufactured.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, of the various descriptions, in bottle, and not less than eighteen bottles of each, as a sample.

GRAIN, of various sorts, in quantities of two bushels of a sort; and also manufactured into flour, oatmeal, biscuit, pearl barley, and other articles.

TALLOW, as rendered, and also as manufactured into candles and stearine.

SOAP, common and fancy

OILS, vegetable and animal, and the manufactures therefrom, including Sperm in block and candles.

MEATS, salted, dried, and preserved.

GELATINE AND GLUE.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STARCH.

SUGAR, refined and manufactured.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

PRESERVES AND PICKLES, including native and dried Fruits.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, including Phosphorous, Iodine, &c., &c.

SALT.

A BOOK, printed with colonial type, filled with colonial matter, and bound and ornamented with colonial materials. Copies of the colonial Periodicals.

As the above are intended for representation under the various heads alluded to in the scheme of exhibition by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, viz.:—

Raw Materials—Manufactures—Machinery, and Mechanical Inventions—Sculpture, and the Plastic Arts generally—

The Committee particularly request that their list may be taken in its most comprehensive form, and they especially invite the ingenuity of their fellow-colonists to aid in supplying every thing which can tend to serve the interests of the colony by developing its resources or exhibiting its talent, whether enumerated in their Schedule or not.

All samples are expected to be sent in such quantities as will render them sufficiently large for their proper exhibition and examination, but not of such bulk as to be unnecessarily cumbersome.

Subscription lists are opened at the various Banks, where the smallest amounts will be received; as also by members of the Committee and by the Secretary.

F. M. STOKES, 337, George-street,
6600 Opposite the Cathedral.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.

Sydney, November 3. 85

WHIT MONDAY.

BALL and ASSEMBLY will be held at Mr. C. CLISSOLD'S, Forester's Arms, Glebe. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s. 8440

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE great consumption and increasing repute of HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES having, as usual in such cases, induced a number of IMITATIONS, the undersigned has great pleasure in apprising the public that he is in daily expectation of receiving a consignment, in which the whole of the Pots and Boxes will be wrapped in a pamphlet printed on paper, with a *raised water mark* of Professor Holloway's name and address, and which it will be quite impossible to imitate in these colonies. In the meantime he requests all persons wishing to use the genuine medicines, to purchase of the appointed sub-agents, whose names are published below.

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

LIST OF SUB-AGENTS.

Armidale—Mr. John Trim, storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, storekeeper
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, postmaster
Berrima—Mr. Powell, auctioneer
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, steam mill store
Campbelltown—Mr. W. Bursill, storekeeper
Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper
Castlereagh—Mr. Gorman, storekeeper
Clarence Town—
Clarence River—Mr. John Macdonald, boot and shoe maker, Grafton
Cornish Settlement—Mr. William Rowe, schoolmaster
Dungog—Mr. Allen, storekeeper
Eden (Twofold Bay)—
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, bookseller
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. R. Davidson and Co., storekeepers
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Heydonton—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper
Fraser's Creek, New England—Mr. John Steel, storekeeper
Jerry's Plains—Mr. Ward, Post Office
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Joseph J. Harpur, postmaster
Ipswich—Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper
Kiama—Mr. Joseph Pike, storekeeper
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper,
Liverpool—Mr. Allen, (late Forbes)
Liverpool Plains—Mr. Ferrier, storekeeper, Walhallow
Lower Condamine and Maranoa Districts—Mr. Joseph King, Myall Creek
Maitland—Mr. Pinhey, chemist
Maneroo—Mr. Solomon, Dr. Reed's Flats
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, bookseller
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keefe, near the Steam Wharf
Mudgee—Mr. Thomas L'Estrange
Murrurundi—Messrs. Thomas Loxton and Co., storekeepers
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Narandara—Mr. George Flood, storekeeper
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper
Parramatta—Mr. Joseph Smith, grocer, Church-street
Pambula—Mr. Covington, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. Archibald Lamont, storekeeper
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neil, baker
Portland—Mr. Thomas Finn, storekeeper
Queanbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., storekeepers
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Leslie, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Sydney—Mrs. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Parramatta street; Mr. Marshall, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Tamworth (Peel's River)—Mr. L. W. Levy
Umuttbee (Gundagai)—Mr. Mate, storekeeper
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., post-office
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster

Auckland (New Zealand)—Mr. Wellesley Hughes, Shortland-street. 7273

COMFITS AND LOZENGES.

ON SALE, Comfits and Lozenges; also, Vinegar, in quarter-casks and hogsheads.

R. B. COOKE,
Wholesale and Export Confectioner,
No. 16, Hunter-street,
8071 Second door from Bligh-street

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are CASH purchasers, *at the highest market price*, of HIDES, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of Ox and Cow HORNS, SHANK BONES, and HOOFS.

J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

ON SALE,

AT

THE CITY DEPOT,

480, GEORGE-STREET,
(Two doors south of the Bank of New South Wales.)

LIVERPOOL SALT, (coarse and fine)
Pampanga sugar
Mauritius sugar
Hysonskin tea, in chests and half-chests
Congou ditto ditto
TOBACCO—Negrohead, in kegs
Cavendish, in boxes
(In and out of bond)
Rice—Java, in bags
Spirits—ENGLISH, WEST INDIAN, EAST INDIAN, FRENCH, DUTCH, AMERICAN, and SPANISH, of all sorts, suitable for the purposes of export or home consumption

In addition to the above rough articles, the advertiser, wishing to please the LADIES OF AUSTRALIA, must not forget recommending to the beaux, his CONSTANTIA, selected by Captain Harrold, from the Vineyard of Constantia, and imported expressly to order

Per FANNY FISHER.

This article, with the exception of two quarter-casks imported by, and sold at the late sale of wines belonging to the respected late Governor Sir George Gipps, is the only real Constantia in the colony, and the advertiser strongly and earnestly recommends his friends to embrace this opportunity of obtaining a Wine which may well be called the "ESSENCE OF LIFE" having kept his grandmother alive to the extraordinary age of 99.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street, opposite Barracks.

May 16. 8789

NOW LANDING, ex Labuan—
Patras currants, in carroteels
Chesme raisins, in barrels
Eleme ditto, in boxes
Muscatel ditto, in layers
Jordan almonds
Valentia ditto
Soft shell ditto
Barcelona nuts
Solazzi juice
Isinglass
Arrowroot
Mustard
Salad oil
Sperm candles
Salt and dried cod and ling

SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

May 13. 8034

ON SALE at the Iron Yard of the undersigned, King-street:—
Spring steel, $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$, 5-16
Ditto ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$, 5-16
Double tilted shear steel, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inch x $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Best Hoop L blister steel, and
Common blister steel.

T. WOOLLEY,
8814 430 and 432, George-street.

TOBACCO.
COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

NORRIE'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
4292 524, George-street.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
STEAM COFFEE WAREHOUSE,
418, GEORGE-STREET, have just received the following Goods in prime condition.

130 Robbins new Muscat dates
30 Cases preserved ginger
20 „ Chou-chou
20 „ Couquat oranges
20 „ mixed preserves
20 „ preserved nutmegs
20 Bags Barcelona nuts
15 „ walnuts
20 „ soft shell almonds
20 „ Jordan ditto
10 „ bitter ditto
30 Cases bottled fruits
60 Boxes muscatels
50 Half ditto ditto
50 Boxes Elme raisins
20 Caroteels Patras currants
20 Barrels Cephalonia ditto
20 Chests liquorice
10 half ditto ditto
20 Barrels Chedder cheeses
20 Cases North Wiltshire
80 Half-barrels white herrings
20 Ditto red ditto
25 Cases Shetland ling
10 „ preserved salmon
10 „ sardines
25 „ pints salad oil
25 „ half-pints ditto
24 Chests Florence oil
100 Casks 24 Champion's vinegar
30 „ genuine French
10 Bales fine candlewick. 8113

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
STEAM COFFEE WAREHOUSE,
418, GEORGE-STREET, respectfully call the attention of their kind friends and patrons to the following choice selection:—

100 Quarter-casks Hunt's port, ex Olinda
20 Hogheads ditto ditto, ditto
10 Pipes ditto ditto, ditto
20 Hogsheads very superior pale golden and brown sherry
50 Quarter casks ditto ditto
50 Octaves ditto ditto
10 Hogsheads Woodhouse's Marsala
10 „ Ingram's ditto
20 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
200 Cases Page's old port
200 „ Golden sherry
100 „ Henry's pale ditto
50 „ Sparkling champagne
50 „ Claret
100 „ Pale brandy, (Clouseau)
20 Hogsheads Martel's ditto, 1846
50 „ Demerara rum
20 „ Bengal ditto
300 Cases gin, key brand
200 Half-cases ditto
100 Casks Marzetti's Indian ale. 8112

bring to unreserved Sale, the whole of the | Best warranted Scotch | Brooms, various sizes and descriptions

THE UNKNOWN COUNTRIES OF THE EAST.

No. I.

We are indebted to the kind attention of Mr. Aaron H. Palmer, of New York, for a copy of the Memoir on the Present State, Resources, &c., of Siberia, Manchuria, and the Asiatic Islands of the Northern Pacific, addressed by that gentleman to the late President Polk, and printed for circulation by the direction of Congress.

This memoir appears to be a digest of Mr. Palmer's proposed new work, entitled "The Unknown Countries of the East," and contains a mass of valuable information, which affords great promise as to the important and interesting nature of the work itself. We propose to lay before our readers a synopsis of this memoir.

Mr. Palmer has divided his subject under nine heads, viz.:—1. Siberia, its valuable products and rich gold mines. 2. Russian overland trade with China at Kiakta, &c. 3. Manchuria and the river Amûr, &c. 4. Island of Tarakay, or Saghalien. 5. Russian and Japanese Kurile Islands, &c. 6. Steam communication with China: superior commercial advantages of Chusan, &c. 7. Special mission to the East: steam navigation on the Indus and Brahmaputra, &c.; extensive caravan trade with North-western and Central Asia, &c. 8. Policy of encouraging immigration of Chinese agricultural labourers to California: railroad from the Mississippi to the Bay of San Francisco. 9. Proposed ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Siberia is estimated by Mr. Palmer to contain a population of about 3,050,000, its greatest length from east to west exceeding 3600 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south being nearly 2000 miles. Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, may be considered as a vassal state of the Russian Empire, and is divided into two separate governments, under two general military chieftainships of Eastern and Western Siberia. The Russian possessions on the north-western coast of America are not included in the government of Siberia, but are under the exclusive civil and military administration of the Imperial Russian-American Company, subject to the superintendence of the Imperial department of Commerce at St. Petersburgh.

This country possesses the climates as well as the products of both hemispheres. All the ordinary vegetable products of Europe are found as far north as the banks of the Irtysch, beyond 50° north latitude in Western Siberia. Most of the domestic animals of Europe and America are common to this country, as well as many of the wild ones both of Europe and Asia. Fish in the greatest abundance, and of many sorts unknown in Europe, teem in all the rivers, and form the principal food of the inhabitants. Among the wild animals are deer, elk, reindeer, Daurian antelopes, argeli, mountain goats, musk animals, lynxes, squirrels, wolves, gluttons, wild hogs, white and brown bears, red, grey, black, and polar foxes, ermines, sables, martens, hares, polecats, ounces, marmots, beavers, otters, seals, and morses, &c.

Among the mineral products of Siberia are, gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, zinc, coal. Several kinds of precious stones occur, and diamonds have been found in the Uralian range. The amethysts, topazes, emeralds, and red tourmalines are of great beauty: zircons of extraordinary size have been found near Miask, south of Ekaterinebourg. The simple minerals found in the Ural mountains, or on their flanks, amount to one hundred and thirty-two, according to the catalogue prepared by Lieutenant Koksharof, of the imperial mining corps. Several precious stones are brought from the Altaï Mountains, the most valuable of which are jasper and porphyry, of great beauty, of which a quarry is worked nearly in the centre of the Altaï Mountains, in the valley of the river Charysch. The valuable and beautiful mineral malachite, from the mines of Ekaterinebourg, sells on the spot, in the block, for about five dollars per pound. It is extremely hard and difficult to work, and when polished is a very expensive article. The mountains of Dauria contain beryls, topazes, emeralds, and some other stones of less value. In the Baikal mountains, especially towards the western extremity of the great lake Baikal, lapis lazuli of a very fine quality is found. There are extensive deposits of mica in various parts of Siberia, where it is generally used, and called Russian glass. A very hard and transparent species of silex, called tæjeloves, is found among the rolled flint, in the torrents of Eastern Siberia; it takes a beautiful polish, and is cut like a diamond, which it resembles in brilliancy. Some years since, Professor Laxmann discovered in the Viluiy, an affluent of the Léna, two stones with which science was previously unacquainted. The one was named the Viluiyothe, or Idiocrase; and the other, the Olnthiolite. The latter is a yellowish green garnet, and remarkably hard.

The Ural chain constitutes a long and narrow ridge, extending from the Icy Sea in the north to the parallel of Orenburg in the south, and separates Europe from Asia throughout the eighteenth degree of latitude. The southern portion is alone colonized, the remainder being covered with impenetrable forests and deep morasses, and peopled by wild and independent tribes. With small exceptions, near Ekaterinebourg, and Miask, where gold mines have been explored in the rock, the gold and platinum of the Ural are found in ancient alluvia, consisting of sand gravel, and shingle. Enormous quantities of the purest magnetic iron ore are, however, extracted from the solid rock in open quarries; and in some districts, particularly in that extending from Nijny-Tagilsk to Bogoslofsk, copper veins abound. With one exception, all the gold mines are on the Asiatic or Siberian flank of the Ural, and on the same side are nearly all the rocks of eruptive or igneous origin, and all the great veins. The great mineral wealth of the chain occurs between 54° and 60 north latitude; the southern extremity, which is very picturesque, containing comparatively few, whilst the extreme north, or arctic region, containing a few good ores, is yet unreclaimed, and is indeed unfitted for the existence of a civilized race. The Ural, with its lateral ridges, has nowhere a less breadth than 30 miles, and varies in altitude from 1600 to 2500 feet; and its culminating point is 6000 feet above the level of the sea. A mass of native gold deposited in the museum of the Imperial School of Mines, St. Petersburg, weighing about 78 pounds, and said to be the largest in the world, was discovered in the auriferous sands of the Southern Ural, in 1843.

The Altaï Mountains occupy a space of 4400 leagues, twenty to a degree, or an area equal to that of England. Kusnetz system of mountains extends over a line equal to that of the Alps or the Pyrenees. In breadth they appear to occupy nearly a degree of longitude from 52° and 56°. They abound in deposits of gold which, as in the Ural, is found more abundantly on the eastern declivity. The Kusnetz Mountains have a strong analogy, both in mineralogical constitution and in the direction of the chain, with the Ural.

Besides the auriferous deposits in the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains, eastern Siberia possesses similar tracts of country of vastly greater extent than the entire chain. On the flanks of the Altaï, Professor Hoffman has discovered an auriferous region larger than France, and all the adjacent rocks when pounded up and analysed, yield a proportion of gold. It has been inferred from this by eminent geologists that no sort of limit can be put to the gold of Siberia. The Southern regions of the Altaï, equally auriferous, extend into China, and the Chinese, who are expert miners, are beginning to form mining establishments in those mountain regions. They have also discovered several new quicksilver mines, and resumed the working of the old ones that had been abandoned in China Proper. The Siberian mines are generally worked by serf or convict labour, with the application of fire instead of the more expensive process of quicksilver.

The discovery of new gold veins and the introduction of improvements in the practice of engineering and mining skill in the Siberian mines since 1830, has greatly increased the quantity of their product, yielding the Emperor of Russia such an amount of treasure as to place him, in point of wealth, second to none in the world. On the 31st March, 1847, the accumulated unproductive capital of gold bullion from the Siberian mines in the imperial treasury exceeded 114 millions of silver roubles, the silver rouble being equal to 3s. 1½d. English currency. By a monetary ukase of that date, the sum of 30 millions of silver roubles was appropriated for investment in the purchase of public funds, Russian as well as foreign, and was principally invested in English and French securities, leaving the sum of 84 millions of silver roubles ($63,000,000) in the Emperor's own coffers. At first it was generally thought that political motives actuated him, particularly as regarded the French loan; it appears, however, to have been simply a commercial transaction, arising from an excess of treasure, as well as to afford increased facilities in the expert trade of his dominions—particularly of grain—and, by investing a part of his surplus gold in fluctuating European securities, at a time when their value was much depreciated, eventually to realise a large profit. The aggregate product of the Siberian gold mines, in 1847, is estimated at $25,000,000. From an official scrutiny into the vaults of the imperial treasury at St. Petersburg, it appears that on the 6th May, 1841, they contained, in gold bullion, the sum of 109,588,595 silver roubles, 19 copecs.

The Russian Government has almost abandoned the extraction of platinum, owing to the cost of reduction, and the repugnance of the people to receive it as a coin of high price. The principal depôt of all the gold found in the country east of the Ural is at the town of Barnoul, in Western Siberia, whence it is transported three times in the year to the mint at St. Petersburg. The Russian Government levies a duty of 15 per cent. on the product of all the gold mines and gold washings; in which are included all charges for carrying the bullion to St. Petersburg, assaying and coining it.

The fur trade is one of the most profitable branches of Siberian commerce. Native furs to the annual value of 7,500,000 roubles, are annually bartered at Kiakta, over and above all the skins that find their way westward as far as Nishney-Novogorod and Moscow. A considerable trade is also carried on in the tusks of the mammoth, which yield an ivory of superior quality.

The Siberian rivers of Léna Yenesi and Oby, rank among the largest of the Asiatic Continent. They serve as channels for internal communication with all parts of the Russian Empire, but having their embouchures in the Polar Sea are unavailable for foreign commerce. The Ural having its sources in the eastern slopes of the mountains bearing the same name, after a course of 1550 miles, falls into the Caspian, and is the only large river of Siberia that does not flow into the Polar Sea. There are numerous fresh water lakes in Siberia, one of the largest and most remarkable of which is the Baïkal or "Rich Lake," so called by the Yakouts who formerly inhabited its shores, and by the Russians Svetoic More, or, from the "Holy Sea." It is 400 miles long, and 30 to 69 miles wide, with high and rocky banks, and containing a number of inhabited islands. It receives in all, the waters of 177 streams. It is deep (in some places unfathomable), and the navigation of the surface is at times dangerous, but it affords great facility to the inland commerce with China.

Irkoutsk, in 52·16·41 north latitute, is the seat of government of eastern Siberia, and has a population of about 25,000, composed of Russians, Cossacks, Tungouses, Mongols, and Burats. There is an immense brick building containing a cloth factory, and workshops of the exiles, in which joiners, carpenters, carriage makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, and all sorts of handicraftsmen are busily occupied and provided with comfortable apartments, clean clothing, and wholesome food. The cloth is made from the wool and hair of the Burat sheep, camels, and goats. The profits of the establishment are expended in furnishing the hospitals, and for other laudable purposes. There are also manufactures of linen, and other piece goods, glass, hats, soap, leather, &c., and it is the residence of the numerous artizans in the different trades common in Europe. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of north-eastern Asia, importing tea, rhubarb, fruit, paper, silks, porcelain, and other manufactured goods from China, by the way of Kiakta; and furs, peltries, &c., from Kamtschatka, the Aleutian and Kurile islands, and Russian America, which articles are here exchanged for European goods sent from St. Petersburg and Moscow by the way of Tobolsk. It has also some trade with Bokhara and Khokan, and is the most important town in Siberia for the extent and activity of its trade. An annual fair is held here in June. It has a college, or high school, in which navigation and the Chinese and Japanese languages are taught.

The Tungouses, who are the most widely dispersed of the native tribes of Siberia, are also considered as the best formed of those tribes. They are generally of a middling size, of a fine shape, and slender, with features more regular than the Mongols; eyes small and lively, and nose well formed, though rather small. They are accomplished horsemen and very skilful hunters. Though widely spread over an immense country, the language of the most distant tribe of Tungouses is said to differ very little with that of the Manchus. Their religion is Shamanism.

The Burats constitute one of the divisions of nations into which the Mongols are divided; these are the Mongols proper, Eleuths, and Calmucks. Next to the Russians, they are the most populous of all the nations that inhabit Siberia. The various tribes subject to Russia embrace an aggregate population of nearly 300,000 souls. Each tribe is governed by its prince, or Taïsha. The richest of their princes, according to Cochran, has 23,000 subjects, and occupies the country between Selengensk and Nertshinsk. They have embraced the Budhism of the Lamas, and cultivate the language and literature of Tibet. The other tribes profess Shamanism.

Most of the tribes are nomadic. They have large herds of horses, black cattle, sheep, and camels. Their chief wealth consists of horses, the flesh of which, and mares' milk, constitute their principal diet. They have made considerable progress in some of the arts of civilised life, especially in working iron and tanning, and possess the art of plating iron and silver by a simple process. Tanning is practised only by the women, who evince in this branch of industry great ingenuity and much taste. The women also make all the woollen stuffs which are in use among them for dress, blankets, coverings for their yourtes, or summer tents, &c. Their dwellings, for both summer and winter, are said by travellers to be very convenient, comfortable, and well adapted to their climate and nomadic life. Many of the Burats are rich, and possess herds of 1000 to 5000 cattle.

About thirty years since, an English Protestant mission was sent amongst the Budhist tribe. The Burats were zealously opposed to any change in their religion, and about two years after the arrival of the missionaries, procured from Tibet, at an enormous expense, thirty wagon loads of Budhist books, which they distributed among all the families of their tribe, to counteract the efforts of the missionaries for their conversion. The missionaries studied the Russian, Mongolian, and Tibetan languages; established a press in the town of Selengensk, and translated and printed the Holy Scriptures in those languages; but after labouring for nearly twenty-five years without making any converts, their mission was at length broken up by order of the Emperor of Russia.

Sir George Simpson states that all the Russians of every age, and many of the Yakouts, can read and write, education being handed down, very much to the credit of the people, as an heir-loom from father to son. This he understood to be more or less the case all over Eastern Siberia.

The archipelago of New Siberia, in the Polar Sea, is composed of the islands of Laikhov, Koletnoi, &c., within the jurisdiction of the district of Yakoutsk. Laikhov island is about thirty-five miles from Sviatoï Noss, and lies between 73° and 74° north latitude and 140° and 143° east longitude. The summers in these islands are so cold that the snow does not entirely melt, and not a blade of grass grows. They consist of layers of ice, alternating with layers of sand, in which incredible numbers of mammoth and other fossil bones are imbedded.

The harbours and ports of Siberia on the sea Okotsk, particularly Okotsk, in latitude 59·20·22 north latitude, and Ajan, are eminently convenient for foreign commerce. The factory of the Imperial Russian American Company was transferred from the former to the latter port in 1846. The navigation of the sea is open from June till October. The principal food of the inhabitants of Okotsk is fish, on which they feed themselves, their dogs, cattle, and poultry. All other provisions are exorbitantly dear. Flour costs 28 paper roubles per pood, the paper rouble being equal to ten-pence English currency. Beef is so dear as to be rarely eaten, and wines and groceries have to pay a land carriage from St. Petersburg of 7000 miles.

The Shantar Islands, near the southern extremity of the sea of Okotsk, abound in valuable fur animals, for which they are visited by hunters.

The Peninsula of Kamtschatka is about 800 miles long by 100 to 200 miles broad, and forms part of the Imperial Provincial Government of Inkoutsk, with a population of about 60 0. The natives call themselves Itlemen.

In Russia, corporal punishments are much in use; criminals are seldom put to death, but are sent off to Siberia for almost every kind of offence, from the highest political crime to petty larceny. The most heinous offenders, according to Sir George Simpson, are sent to the mines; those guilty of minor delinquencies are settled in villages, or on farms. Statesmen, authors, and soldiers, banished thither for political offences, are generally permitted to establish themselves in small communities, where they spread refinement through the country. As a natural consequence, he observes that "all grades of society are considerably more intelligent than the corresponding grades in any other part of the empire; perhaps more so than in any part of Europe.

Many of the exiles are men of large income; and he adds: "In fact, for the reforming of the criminal, in addition to the punishment of the crime, Siberia is undoubtedly the best penitentiary in the world. When not bad enough for the mines, each exile is provided with an allotment of ground, a house, a horse, two cows, agricultural implements, and, for the first year, with provisions. For three years he pays no taxes whatever, and for the next ten years only half the full amount. To bring fear as well as hope to operate in his favour, he already understands that his very first slip will send him from his home and family to toil in the mines. Thus does the government bestow an almost paternal care on the less atrocious criminals."

Among the Swedish officers made prisoners at the battle of Pultowa, and sent to Siberia by Peter the Great, was Baron Strahlenburg, the author of one of the best works on the country, entitled "Description of the North-eastern parts of Europe and Asia." Those honourable exiles brought with them the customs and manufactures of Europe. While employed in ameliorating their own situation, they enriched the people among whom they were banished, and founded the first schools for teaching Russian, German, Latin, French, geography, geometry, and drawing.

The convicts and exiles call themselves Posselencies, or "colonists," and are styled in Siberia Neshchastnie Loodie, or "unfortunate people;" no banished man, though he be a convict of this description, being ever called, in that country, by a name that can wound his feelings so as to remind him of crimes, for which he is already supposed to have been punished, or degrade him in the opinion of the public. By throwing a veil over their past crimes, the convicts are not only made to forget what they have been, but are induced to emulate the many examples before them of retrieved criminals, who have become honest, industrious, good subjects. Those who have been guilty of murder, and other atrocious crimes, are not mixed indiscriminately with the other exiles.

In 1840, the number of colonist exiles in Siberia amounted, according to M. Tchihatcheff, to 134 630, of which 64,000 were established in Western Siberia, and 70,299 in Eastern Siberia. Among the latter, 11,000 were employed in the gold mines. The number of that class of exiles sent to Siberia from 1839 to 1841, inclusive, amounted to 3617.

Western Siberia comprises the whole region from the frontier of the Government of Orenburg northward to Tobolsk. Omsk, the present seat of the Government, situated in 55° north latitude, and 73·40 east longitude, is at present in its infancy, having but lately supplanted Tobolsk. Its population is about 8000, with a garrison of 4000 men. As to the civil government, Omsk still depends on the ancient city of Tobolsk, which continues to be the capital of the United Provinces of Tobolsk and Omsk. One of the principal objects in the transfer of the Government of Western Siberia to Omsk, in 1840, was the organization of Russian military posts throughout the Kirghiz Steppes, in the direct route to the frontier of Tibet, from which it is distant about 1000 miles. In 1842 they had established military stations upon 600 miles of the route, which have been subsequently extended to Tibet, where the Russians have now obtained a firm footing, and from whence they have extended their caravan trade to Western India. Tobolsk is situated on the Irtysch in latitude 58·2 north and longitude 68·35 east. It has a population of about 30,000.

Mining operations are extensively carried on in this province, and some of the private proprietors realise enormous incomes. The nett income derived by the Danidoff family exceed 2,500,000 dollars, but this does not equal tha of M. Jacobleff, who is reported to be the largest proprietor of mines in Siberia.

Kiakta is a Siberian frontier town, in the government of Irkontsk. It contains about 5000 people, is 2480 feet above the level of the sea, and within a distance of half a-mile from the Chinese town of Maimatchin, a trading mart in Mongolia. The Russians are prohibited from trading at the ports of China Proper, in consequence of the privilege they have long enjoyed of an overland commerce at this place. Of late years, this trade has become of great and increasing importance, and the attention of commercial men connected with China has been called to the Russian woollen manufactures which have begun to compete successfully with those of the English in the Chinese market.

By the treaty of 14th June, 1728, between Russia and China, Kiakta and Maimatchin were made entrepôts of the overland trade between the two countries. Russia has had at Pekin, since the conclusion of the treaty, a conventor college, composed of six priests and four lay members, for celebrating the ritual of the Greek church, and teaching the Russian, Chinese, Mongolian, and Manchu languages. In this respect Mr. Macgregor considers that Russia has great political and intellectual advantages over England in her trade with China.

The Imperial Russian-American Company carry to the fair which is held at Kiakta, between January and March, the furs, peltries, seahorse teeth, &c., collected at their trading establishments on the north-west coast of America, Kamtschatka, the Aleutian, and Kurile Islands. It is also frequented by Russian traders with Siberian furs, dressed sheep and lamb skins, woollen manufactures of various kinds required for the cold winter climate of northern China, Mongolia, and Manchuria, coarse linens, leather, specie, horned cattle, camels, horses, hounds, greyhounds and dogs for hunting wild boars, provisions, meal, &c., to exchange for the raw and manufactured silk, porcelain, rhubarb, sugar-candy, musk, and especially the teas of China.

In 1845, the Russian trade at Kiakta amounted to 13,622,000 silver roubles. Russia received 140,000 chests of tea, chiefly pekoe, a considerable quantity of raw and manufactured silks, cotton cloths called *daba* and *kitaia*, rhubarb, porcelain, sugar-candy, musk, tobacco, rice, artificial flowers, tiger and panther skins, rubies, colouring matters, canes, &c. The Chinese took in return furs, peltries, leather, tanned hides, Russian cloths, velvets, camlets, druggets, white flannels, stuffs, woollen, linen, and cotton cloths, glassware, hardware, tin, talc, specie, cattle, provisions, flour, &c. The daba and kitaia is a sort of thick calico of different colours, brought from China, through Bokhara, into Russia, in large quantities, and is extensively used for the apparel of both men and women. Great quantities of cotton stuffs and calicoes of gay colours, are also brought by the Chinese from Mongolia, called Selenskaia, from a city of the name of Selein. They are generally of gay colours, as red, green, yellow, or blue, and made up in bundles of rolls, each 20 ells long. Some of their finest silk stuffs, embroidered with gold, sell readily in St. Petersburg for 250 paper roubles per ell.

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A great portion of the Chinese grandees wrap themselves up in costly Siberian and American furs. The Mongols living in China near the frontiers make great use of the Russian cloths, and of hard iron wares and leather. The exports of Russian woollen and cotton cloths to China and Central Asia are constantly increasing; goods of this description are now extensively manufactured chiefly at, and near Moscow. The Russian woollen cloths, called by the Chinese *ka-la*, are greatly preferred by them to those of English manufacture, and which they have almost entirely superseded in the China market, particularly at Ningpo, Shanghai, and Suchan.

The pieces are from 19 to 30 yards in length: the breadth varies from 62 to 64 inches. It is made up in packages of five pieces, and an assortment usually contains 50 pieces blue, 35 pieces black, 10 pieces scarlet, 2 pieces ash, and 5 pieces green. The Russian woollen cloths are of different qualities, similar to those of the English called "Spanish stripes," and "habit cloths." They are classed in three varieties: 1st, Mezeritsky cloths; 2nd, those of Masloff, or Maslovia; 3rd, Karnavoy cloths. In each variety are four or five grades of quality.

Prior to the year 1844, large quantities of opium were imported free of duty into China by the Russian traders, but by the present Russian tariff it is subjected to a prohibitory duty of 40 silver roubles per pood. The contraband trade however in this as well as in every other article is extensive, being greatly facilitated by the extensive frontier of 3000 miles.

The secret instructions from the government of China to their licensed merchants at Kiakta are characteristic of the uniform policy observed by the Celestials in their intercourse with foreign barbarians. The following is an abstract of the code of instructions alluded to:—

"The end and aim of every commercial nation should be to prevent the advantage being on the side of the foreigners."

"1st. To do this effectually, all letters received by any one of the licensed merchants from their partners are only to be opened in a public assembly, so that all may act in concert against the foreigners.

"2nd. Discover what articles the Russians are most in need of, and what price they sell for in Russia. Every member is to strive with all his might to obtain information on this head, and lay it before a general meeting; when the president will give to each a note which will state the quantity of each article he is to purchase and the price he is to buy them at; and likewise those which he is to withhold.

"3rd. The least display possible as to the quantity of Chinese goods that may be brought for sale; do not appear anxious for Russian goods.

"4th. The Chinese goods should be at all times less in quantity than Russian; that no fresh goods should be brought forward until the old ones are sold off.

"5th. Let no eagerness be shown for any article of Russian manufacture; no matter how much any one member may wish to procure it.

"6th. When the Russians are scantily supplied with any valuable article, great eagerness should be displayed to purchase the whole stock, saying that it was in good demand, and then to be equally divided between each merchant; the consequence will be, that the next year a large stock will be brought to market, and great bargains will be procured by stating that the demand has ceased, and thus gaining advantage to the nation.

"7th. If the Russians should raise the price of any article that was scarce, no one should buy anything for a month. If they complain to us, we will tell them the trade must be stopped.

"8th. Tell the Russians that the quantity of goods on hand is much less than it really is; and likewise tell them that China has no silk or cotton to dispose of.

"9th. No license will be granted to trade at Kiakta, unless the merchant is able to write and speak the Russian language; and that will prevent the necessity of the Russians acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese; and thus preserve the secrets of trade and the policy of the government.

10th. Treat the Russians with politeness on all occasions, and even show them acts of hospitality, which will enable you the better to learn how the country is governed; but on no account sleep in the same house with them.

11th. No merchant to transact business for one year after his arrival at Kiakta; but during that period to learn thoroughly all the secrets of the trade, and thus prevent mistakes.

12th. Prohibits gold, silver, copper, and iron, from being exchanged with Russia.

13th. Proscribes the introduction of all articles of luxury, wine, spirits, &c."

There are various punishments awarded for a violation of these rules. For disclosing the nature of the above instructions to the Russians, death or banishment for life; for lesser crimes, mistakes, &c., to pull the grain boats for five years.

The trade of the interior of China, the prices, demand, &c., are to be kept a profound secret.

In spite of all the drawbacks occasioned by the absurd and selfish policy of the Chinese, the trade has been productive of very great profit to the Russians. It is estimated that since the commencement of the present century the traffic between Russia and China at Kiakta has increased twelvefold. Besides Kiakta the Siberian frontier towns of Turukaita, Sanapalatinsk, Büsk, and Omsk, are considered marts for trade with China and central Asia.

The Emperor of Russia is devoting his gigantic energies to the promotion of agriculture and commerce by opening up roads throughout the whole of his vast dominions.

By the system of railroads now in progress of construction in Russia, lines are to be extended from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Nishney Novgorod, on the Wolga, and Cassen, on the Cassanca, near the Wolga, and another line which is to terminate at the Black Sea. The Wolga, 2500 miles in length, is already united with the Neva, connecting the Baltic and Caspian, and also the route to Siberia and China, all by means of the canal of Vishnei-Volotshok. Several further extensive improvements of the internal navigation by the rivers and canalization of the empire are in progress.

From Nishney-Novgorod steamers descend the Wolga to Casan and Astrakan. In this latter city the Emperor has lately built several steamers for the purpose of plying on the Caspian, and keeping up commercial relations between Russia and Persia, Independent Tartary, and the provinces beyond the Caucasus; thus opening a direct line of communication by railroads and steamers between the principal states of Western and Eastern Europe and Western and Central Asia.

In 1846, the Russian government sent M. Demetrius Wassingen, an attaché of the cabinet of Count Nesselrode, as special envoy to Pekin, for the purpose of negotiating a new secret commercial treaty with China. The Russians are desirous of establishing at Kiakta a considerable depôt of merchandise, from which the Chinese may at all times draw the supplies they want. Late advices from the East intimate that the envoy had succeeded in concluding a treaty with the celestial government, securing to the Russians the free admission through that part of the frontier of all Russian merchandise, and moreover the monopoly of certain articles which the English and Americans are beginning to import, together with the privilege of the free navigation of the great Manchurian river Amúr.

Ever since the treaty of 1689 between Russia and China, the Court of Pekin has been accustomed to consider the Czars as princes of the celestial empire. There is a singular court document called the Ta-Tsing Hwui-tien which prescribes the terms and mode of presenting tribute to the Chinese Emperor from his dependent princes, and in this list are included all the sovereigns of the earth, of whom the Chinese have ever heard. Every present from the European and Asiatic governments has been artfully represented as tribute by the Chinese.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—The royal tomb-house, situated at the east end of St. George's Chapel, in which is now deposited the remains of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, contains the remains of the following illustrious personages: George III., and Queen Charlotte; George IV., William IV., the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, the Princess Amelia, the Princess Charlotte, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester. The bodies of the infant Princes, Octavius and Alfred, the children of George III., which were interred in Westminster Abbey, were removed to the Royal Mausoleum, at Windsor, immediately after its completion, upwards of half a century ago. The Royal tomb-house, or Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, by which name it is so well known, was erected by Henry VIII., as a burial-place for himself and his successors. Upon his subsequent preference of Westminster Abbey for that purpose, the building remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant from Henry VIII. With the same profusion of expense which marked all the public acts of his life, he began to prepare it as a receptacle for his own remains, but at the confiscation of his property it reverted to the Crown. Charles I. intended to fit up the structure as a Royal Mausoleum, but the civil wars interposed, and in 1646, it was plundered by the Republican army. On the accession of James II., that monarch had it converted into a Chapel, and Antonio Verrio was employed to execute a richly ornamental ceiling; but in a popular commotion that soon after ensued, caused by the King publicly entertaining the Pope's Nuncio, the windows and internal decorations were destroyed. It thus remained till the reign of George III., when it was determined to construct a Royal cemetery beneath it. For this purpose an excavation was made in the stratum of chalk forming the foundation to the depth of 15 feet, and corresponding in length and width with the dimensions of the building. On each side are the receptacles for the bodies, formed by Gothic octagonal pillars, supporting a range of four shelves. The recess next to that in which the body of the late King is deposited has been left vacant, expressly by command of his late Majesty, for the remains of his Queen. The entrance to the mausoleum is in the choir of St. George's Chapel, a short distance from the steps of the altar, from which a subterranean passage leads to this last resting-place for the illustrious deceased.

CURIOUS PECULIARITY IN THE ELEPHANT.—The *Bombay Times* notices a paper by Dr. Impey in the 'Transactions of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society,' containing an account of the rise of a malignant pustule from contact with the flesh of a dead elephant. It furnishes a curious new fact in the natural history of the animal. 'It is so seldom,' says the *Bombay Times*, 'that tame elephants amongst us die from natural causes, or under such circumstances as permit of dissection, that this peculiarity of the carcass has not, we believe, till now been described, though perfectly well known to the natives. A baggage elephant accompanying the third troop of horse artillery having died on the march betwixt Mhow and Poona at the commencement of the hot season of 1846, the elephant was cut up by some of the artillerymen and attendants, under the supervision of Dr. Impey, to see, if possible, to determine the cause of its death. The *mochee* was ordered to work amongst the rest, but could not be induced to touch the carcass until he had smeared his hands and arms with oil, assigning as the reason of his aversion the certainty of disease supervening, and its liability periodically to attack those who had once suffered from it. This at the time was heartily ridiculed; but the laugh was on the mochee's side when every man employed in the dissection but himself was two days afterwards attacked with acute disease. The character of this was at first purely local; the pain felt like that arising from the bite of a venomous insect; it was accompanied by slight local inflammation. This soon extended, and became a sore. These deepened to the bone, and extended on all sides, manifesting a remarkable degree of sluggishness and inactivity. Fever accompanied the earlier symptoms, exhibiting a remittent type, and being most severe towards the evening. After a fortnight secondary fever appeared, and three weeks elapsed before the sores could be healed up. The patient had by this time become emaciated, sallow, and enervated, so that active dietetic measures required to be taken for his restoration.'

A GANG OF BURGLARS.—On Friday night four men went to the farm house of Mr. Taverner, between Moreton and Fyfield, and having awoke the occupants requested an audience with Mr. Taverner, stating that they were members of the constabulary. Mr. Taverner, suspecting them, fetched his gun and advised them to retire, or threatened to fire. At first they ridiculed him, but at the first discharge decamped. The same party then proceeded to the house of Mr. Smith, of Moreton, and, three of them in ambush, one aroused the inmates, imploring assistance, and stating his horse had fallen down in the road; the son of Mr. Smith having opened the door, four men, with their faces covered with crape, rushed in, demanding money. Overpowered by numbers, Mr Smith, an aged man, offered no resistance, and the burglars ransacked the room, taking from the hutch a £5 note of the Essex Bank, with about £3 in gold and silver; they also took away a silver watch, and effected their escape The gang have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a long time.—*Essex Standard*

THE CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.—From our present knowledge of the rapidity of currents, we may estimate that, supposing a molecule of water to return to the same place from which it departed, it would require a period of two years and ten months to complete the circuit of 3800 leagues. A boat, which may be supposed to receive no impulse from the winds, would require thirteen months from the Canary Islands to reach Caracas, on the coast of Venezuela; ten months to make a tour of the Gulf of Mexico, and reach Tortoise Shoals, opposite Havana; while forty or fifty days might be sufficient to carry it from the Strait of Florida to the bank of Newfoundland. At a time when the art of navigation was in its infancy, the Gulf Stream furnished the genius of Christopher Columbus with certain indications of the existence of western regions. Two corpses, the features of which indicated a race of unknown men, were thrown on the coast of the Azores, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Nearly at the same period the brother-in-law of Columbus, Peter Correa, Governor of Porto Santo, found on the strand of this island pieces of bamboo of an extraordinary size, brought thither by the western currents. When the wind has been long from the west, a branch of the stream runs with considerable force in a north-easterly direction, towards the coasts of Europe. By this the fruit of trees belonging to the torrid zone of America is yearly cast ashore on the western coasts of Ireland and Norway; and the seeds of plants which grow in Jamaica, Cuba, and the adjacent continent, are collected on the shores of the Hebrides. Thither, also, barrels of French wine, the remains of vessels wrecked in the West Indian seas, are carried. In 1809, H.M.S. Little Belt was dismasted at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and her bowsprit was found eighteen months after in the Basque Roads; and the mainmast of the Tilbury, burnt off Hispaniola, in the Seven Years' War, was brought to our shores. * * * The influence of ocean currents in navigation may be understood from a fact mentioned by Colonel Sabine, that on his voyage from Sierra Leone to New York, he made almost a fourth part of the route by their assistance: of 9000 miles through which he sailed, the ship was carried 1600 miles by currents. And Lieutenant Maury, in reference to his valuable series of charts, now publishing, states, that very recently a fine frigate took a hundred days to sail from the United States to Rio Janeiro, whilst another vessel, which left at the same time, performed the same voyage, by the aid of the chart of the currents, in thirty days.—*Johnstone's Physical Atlas.*

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—We have to record a shocking accident, which occurred to Lady Pym, a well-known resident of this town, and by which her ladyship suffered so severely as to cause her death in a few hours. Sir Henry Pym, at the time of the accident, was in Paris. On Thursday se'nnight Lady Pym, while walking up the Promenade, fell down, and sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the arm. She was conveyed to her residence, and was under surgical treatment. On Christmas eve she was in her private sitting-room, and about three, partook of lunch, in a morning dress of light muslin. Her servant had only left the room for a few moments, when her ladyship threw up the window to change the air of the apartment, and it is supposed that the draught of air drew her dress into the fire. For a moment afterwards the most piercing screams were heard to issue from her apartment, and one of the men servants running up, the unfortunate lady was found enveloped in flames. The man took off his coat and wrapped it round her, by which the fire was speedily extinguished, but her ladyship had sustained very serious injuries. She remained perfectly conscious to a late hour in the evening, and on the following morning, but nature gave way under the intensity of the injuries, and about nine the unfortunate sufferer breathed her last.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

ANALYSIS OF THE MORTALITY DURING THE LATE EPIDEMIC.—Dr. Guy has examined the professions and occupations of 4312 males, of the age of 15 and upwards, who were destroyed by cholera. The class of persons which escaped with the completest immunity was that of men servants. In 1841 there were 39,300 persons of this class in London,—and to this number, of course, a considerable addition must be made for the increase of population,—but in 1849 only 25 men-servants died of cholera. If we compare the mortality of this class of persons with that of their masters, during the late pestilence, we find that whereas 1 in 1572 men-servants perished, 1 in every 200 gentlemen was carried off. Of male domestics, only 25 died of cholera; of members of the learned professions,—so infinitely smaller a class,—there died 35 persons,—that is to say, 6 clergymen, 16 medical men, 13 magistrates or lawyers. Certain trades which, in 1832, were supposed gifted with invulnerability, have not escaped this time. The butchers and tanners are marked respectively 32 and 22,—not much below the average of other trades. The wine merchants, 5; the master tailors, 6; and the tobacconists, 6; are at the bottom of the scale. The occupation of clerks would appear to be one unfavourable to health, as we find that 100 of this class perished. Of the classes returned as artisans and labourers, in addition to the heads we have already quoted, we find the heaviest mortality to have been apportioned as follows:—Weavers, 102; tailors, 80; shoemakers, 151; cabinetmakers, 70; carpenters, 111; painters and plumbers, 73; coachmen and cabmen, 57; carmen and carriers, 52; porters or messengers, 99; soldiers, 62; sailors and Greenwich pensioners, 290; coalporters and coalheavers, 53; in all, 756 labourers are returned.

DRIVE ROUND THE STUMP.—"How is it you have broken the waggon, John?" said a farmer, the other day, to his son, "I drove against a stump, Father." "How was that; could you not see to drive straight, and keep the right road?" "I did keep the road, Father, and that is the very way I broke the waggon; the stump stood right in the road." "Then why did you not turn out and avoid it?" "Because the stump had no right to the road, I don't mean ever to give up my rights." "Very well, my son, the next time you drive you must find your own waggon."—This dialogue, which we copy from the *Christian Chronicle*, conveys an admirable [illegible] which we would fain teach to a certain class of foreigners who come to this country. In intercourse, friends, with your new neighbours, you will find stumps in your road—opinions, customs, prejudices, which will conflict with your own; and your success or failure, your happiness or misery, will depend on your resisting or yielding to them—breaking your waggon by driving over them, or saving it by driving round.—*American Citizen.*

A COLUMN

From Punch's Almanack, for 1850.

A DRAWN BONNET: A lady says, that "the prettiest drawn bonnet she knows, is the bonnet drawn after a quarrel out of your husband." By-the-by, talking of drawn bonnets, we believe we are revealing no particular secret in stating that SHEE is the artist generally who draws them.—How to make an Ethiopian: Get a pale man with a cracked voice. Shut him up in a room with a Camphine light burning. Release your pale man after a couple of hours, and if he is sufficiently black in the face, give him a white waistcoat, and your Ethiopian will be complete. If one Camphine will not do, try two.—A Contrast in Calves: In Hyde Park, during that delightful time of the year, the Season, the footmen of Belgravia make a grand display of their legs, which it is curious to compare with the show of wretched calves in Smithfield, so discreditable to the livery of London.—Advice on the Teeth: A decayed tooth is like a penny steam-boat:—If you wish to "ease her," you will do wrong to "stop her;" and, in fact, the only thing you can do by way of remedy, is, to call upon the dentist, and get him to give you a "turn a-head."—Directions to make a Will: Take a light dinner, with three-fourths of a bottle of sound genial port to open the pores of the heart. Cut all your animosities off with a shilling. If, however, you have a design against the artist who painted your portrait, you will bequeath it to the National Gallery. To insure society to your widow, only leave her your fortune on express condition that she marries again. After this, should she prefer poverty, the compliment will be doubly valuable. Should you have a grudge against any particular parish, leave a leg of mutton and trimmings to be rung for three times a-week at all the churches. N.B. If you make your will yourself, make it short and straightforward, like the words on a finger-post. Don't imitate legal phraseology. You can't go in a roundabout, like the lawyers, without meaning something—and the something may be fatal.—A Con. for the Corporation: Why are the Corporation, opponents of baths and washhouses, inconsistent with themselves? Because, though they are not Bath chaps, they are pig headed.—Dangerous Dealings: A Smithfield bargain is necessarily a gambling transaction, since it always involves risking the chance of a toss-up.—A Chance for the Worse: Smithfield, once celebrated for the firmness of its Martyrs, is now equally renowned for the obstinacy of its Cattle-martyrs.—How to make things pleasant in an Omnibus: Take a bull-dog in with you; or a couple of babies; or produce a pistol, and quietly cock it; or take the Hue and Cry out of your pocket, and as you read it, look most intently at the features of every person in the omnibus.—An obvious Truism: If there were no beasts there would be no Smithfield.—Characteristics of a Nobleman: The elegance of his carriage and the loftiness of his gate.—Animals admitted to the Opera: Puppies and white kids.—Mild Weather Insurance: If the Weather Office belonged to Government, whom ought Lord John Russell to appoint for its director? Father Mathew, to keep the weather temperate.—Advice to Sponges: The uninvited guest, who "drops in" the thirteenth to dinner, may make up his mind to the following catastrophe: that either the mistress of the house, or himself, is sure to be "put out," and perhaps both.—Enigma for Politicians: Why is a glass of good port like a Protectionist party? Because it has a body without a head.—The Return of the Swallow: White-bait now make their appearance at Greenwich and Blackwall.—Natural History for Nephews: The aunt that has providently heaped together her store for the winter will repay attention.—To make Pigeons lay: An infallible plan for getting pigeons to lay, is giving them plenty of champagne at Epsom on the Derby day.—Ladies of England, answer this: If the man is a wretch who lifts his hand against a woman, what must the woman be who raises the hearth-brush against a man—and that man her husband?—"That's your Ticket": Etiquette, in the dialect of cheap, tremendous sacrificing concerns, means "a ticket"—thus, to charge inside just double of what is marked on a ticket outside, is what they call their "code of etiquette."—The Feast of Vision: The flowers in June, being in their richest bloom, afford the eye a magnificent blow-out.—Registration of Births: When a child is born, it is necessary, within 42 days, to give notice to godfathers and godmothers, what name or names the blessed infant is to bear, that the initials may be duly registered on the silver mug expected.

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